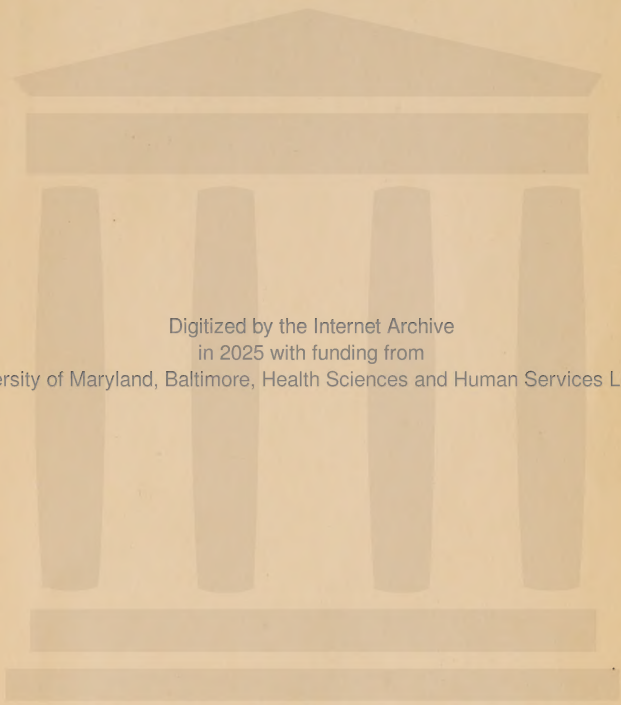

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The Bulletin

The National Alumni Association

OF THE

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

(The Oldest Dental College In the World)

AFFILIATED UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND 1923

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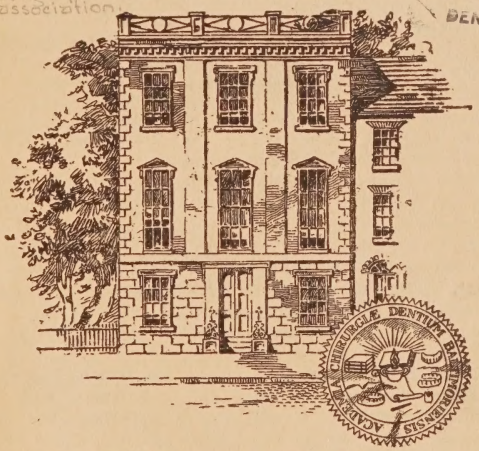

The original B. C. D. S. Building—1840.

AUGUST 1, 1926

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THE BULLETIN

AUGUST 1, 1926

History

J. Ben Robinson, D.D.S., F.A.C.D.

To write a brief history of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery is a difficult task when one would present to the reader a clear and convincing picture of its contribution to the development of the dental art. Prior to the organization of the College in 1840 dentistry was a cult occupying a position low in public esteem. While there were a few conscientious scientific men engaged in its practice, there were numberless ignorant knaves who plied their quackery to the detriment of the community and to the shame of the profession. A case in point quoted in an article written by Dr. John C. McCabe of Richmond, Virginia, forcibly illustrates the condition of the profession in the early thirties of the nineteenth century: "The individual had left there with a drove of horses * * six months after he had left Richmond a letter was written as follows:

"Dear Sur

"I take my pen in hand to Inform you of how I am duing. I have turned dentist and am making munney I have a mity nice office in this place, and keeps a Sulkey I am very fond of drawing teeth and meen to lurn how to make seehorse teeth. this is a better prefeshun than mayking Cocktales at hapence a glass. Yew must rite to meen at this place.

"I reemayn your humble survant, etc."

A study of the early literature of the dental profession reveals a bitter fight constantly being waged by dental practitioners of repute against this widespread unfitness of men engaged in so-called dental practice. The far-sighted, keen-minded men of that period realized that education of mind and hand and the creation of professional ideals was the only solution to the problem. Dr. Harris, writing in the American *Journal of Dental Science* in 1840, paints a picture which vividly presents the sentiment back of the founding of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. He writes as follows:

"Baltimore College of Dental Surgery"

"Our readers will perceive, by reference to our advertising page, that an institution has been established in Baltimore, under the above designation.

"We heartily congratulate the dental profession upon this event—for event it is—in the progress of that science to which we have devoted ourselves, and in the advancement of which, every dentist worthy of the name feels deep interest.

"There is no good reason for the inferior rank that dental surgeons have been compelled to take, in comparison with professional men. Why is the surgeon, who amputates a limb, or dresses an ulcer, more highly to be esteemed than he who confines his attention to the diseases of the mouth and dental arch? Is the knowledge of the former acquired with more laborious industry? Is his skill the result of more persevering research and careful experience? Does the operations he is called upon to perform, require more judgment or greater nicety than those which devolve upon the practitioner of dentistry? No man acquainted with the facts, in each case, will respond affirmatively to these inquiries. He who devotes his life to the alleviation of the sufferings of his fellows, is a *respectable* man; and he who brings knowledge, carefully acquired, to aid in this object is a *scientific* man—it matters not whether his efforts be directed to assuage a fever, or remove a pain, to save life, or to render it comfortable—the object, the honor, the motive is the same, and so it should be in the regard of those who are profited thereby.

"Why then, we again ask, has the prac-

05667

tice of dentistry held so low a place in public estimation? The answer is ready—because a large number of dentists, so-called, are neither capable nor worthy. The public have rarely hitherto been able to distinguish between the man of science and the impudent adventurer. Dentistry has been one of those three cities of refuge to the ignorant and unfortunate; and very often when the choice was presented to the mind of an individual scheming for existence, between an office under Government, enlisting in the Army, or practising dentistry, the later has been preferred as more accessible than the first, and less laborious than the second. All know the result of this evil. Men, who are conscious of deserving nothing, are ready to labor for half price. Honesty must die in such competition, or survive like an humble flower overshadowed by rank weeds.

"Knowing these things to be so, we cannot but rejoice in the establishment of an institution for the education of dentists. We are glad too, that the college has been arranged upon a liberal scale. A dental surgeon ought to be sufficiently well informed to make him a companion for the best educated physicians and surgeons in the land. He ought no longer to be satisfied with a secondary station; and should the present effort be sustained, and we doubt not, but it will be, he will no longer be compelled to be contented with it."

Will not all Alumni feel a sense of genuine pride in realization of the true significance of their Alma Mater!

Many years have passed, the world has experienced great progress, times and conditions have entirely changed, the dental profession from its humble beginning with the graduation of the two first specially-trained men, Arthur and Mackall, has grown to large proportions boasting recognition as a learned and cultured profession. What of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery?

It has fought its fight bravely and has striven against almost insurmountable financial odds to keep its head high in honor of its distinguished forbears and the pioneer position it occupies in dental education. It perhaps owes its present existence to a peculiar and somewhat delicate family history.

There were occasional family disputes, quarrels and separations. The cause for these rifts may have been petty and inexcusable, but they ran true to form in resemblance to differences in human relationships. In 1874 some of the sons drew away and established an abode known as the Maryland Dental College. This group soon became reconciled and returned to the fold in 1879. Three years later a stronger and more determined element withdrew and, associating themselves with the University of Maryland Medical School, became the Dental Department thereof. Still another group joined with the Baltimore Medical College as a Dental Department. This group united with the Dental Department of the University of Maryland in 1913. The old college continued trying to meet increased expenses, due to raising educational standards and higher professional requirements, with no aid aside from fees received. It carried on until 1923, when impending changes in educational standards made it seek some avenue for the perpetuation of its identity. This was found in the Dental School of the University of Maryland. Through the splendid farsighted efforts of Drs. W. G. Foster and T. O. Heatwole, an amalgamation of the interests of the two schools was effected with the perpetuation of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery as a distinct department of the University of Maryland. Again we find a reunited group of common origin, the members of which should be impelled by a spirit of loyalty to their splendid heritage to see that everything possible is done to place our Alma Mater in a position of pre-eminence among the dental schools of the country. May the old college, dear to the hearts of every dentist claiming an Alma Mater in Baltimore, rise to heights that will justify the spirit which conceived it as portrayed in the above quotation by Dr. Harris. The united support of the Alumni will be its most powerful resource. May such support be given most generously.

Our President

Frank P. Duffy, "1906"

PRESIDENT AND ORGANIZER of the Rhode Island Alumni Association of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery; one of the Organizers and President of the New England Alumni Association of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery; President of the National Association of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery for several years before the merging of that school with the University of Maryland, School of Dentistry; and the first President of the united alumni associations of the three Maryland Dental Colleges under the present title of "The National Alumni Association of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery." Quite a prominent National Alumni figure, one would think. But withal a reserved and modest personality. One who is known among his friends as a good fellow and a hard worker. He needs no introduction to the Alumni in the northeastern section of the United States, but, as he came in contact with only members of his class and the classes immediately preceding and following him while he was in Baltimore, there are many graduates who do not know him. It is to these especially that this introduction is addressed.

Dr. Duffy has been in active practice since his graduation in 1906. He has not only been a busy and successful dentist but he has taken an active part in local, state and national dental association work. Has been a member of the Rhode Island Board of Examiners and president of that board. He is prominent in the social, economic, and political affairs of his community and state. Has represented his district in the State Legislature and is at present the Town Treasurer of the West Warwick Township, and is especially interested in providing funds for building new schools and promoting higher education among his fellow townspeople.

With all these activities to distract him he has never lost interest in his Alma Mater. He has helpers in his section of the country who have heartily upheld his activities in keeping the name of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery alive among her graduates. He could always be counted on to bring a large delegation to all of the reunions we have held.

In a word Dr. Duffy is a most loyal alumnus, a high credit to his Alma Mater and an example all of us might follow.

The Alumni Association

Geo. E. Hardy, D.D.S.

A HISTORY of our Alumni Association is practically a history of the individual graduates who make up the association and of those Alumni who have "gone before." Indeed, it is these latter who have really made the history. Those older men, of whom we have read, and who achieved distinction in the profession, in the sciences, in literature, in designing or inventing useful appliances, who became useful citizens in their communities, and who occupied responsible offices and high stations in life, are really the men who have made this association what it is. And yet, when we come to think of it, these dignified and sedate citizens were one time students, just plain freshmen, if you like, in the halls of our Alma Mater. They were just as keen to "cut a lecture," or to cheat a demonstrator, or to make love to the good looking daughter of their boarding mistress, as the average student is today. They were just human, as is our student body but they were men, real men, as we believe our boys to be, and we have no fear that those to come will not measure up to the standard set by their older brothers and will take their places in the profession and in community life.

As an inspiration to them, and as examples for the younger alumni to follow, I will mention the names of some of the illustrious graduates of "The Oldest Dental College in the World." Everyone of us either knew or has heard of Ferdinand J. S. Gorgas, Class 1855, author, editor, for many years Dean of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery and later Founder and Dean of the Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Dr. Gorgas established a record which may stand for all time—dean of a dental school for forty-six continuous years. James H. Harris, 1861, "Uncle Jimmie," remembered by hundreds of students and associated with Dr. Gorgas on the Faculty of the University of Maryland. That grand old gentleman, V. E. Turner, 1858, Raleigh, N. C., father of our good friend Charles R. Turner, Dean of the School of Dentistry of the University of Pennsylvania. Thomas Sollers Waters, Baltimore, '65, one of the greatest cohesive gold operators of his day. John C. Uhler, '67, for many years Associate Professor and Chief Clinical Instructor at the University of Maryland. George Fisk Keeser, 1869, Richmond, Va., a most cultured gentleman and beloved citizen. Richard B. Winder, 1869, Dean for many years of the B. C. D. S. and Founder of the National Association of Dental Faculties. William H. Dwinelle, 1876, of New York; Civillon Fones, 1877, of Connecticut, father of Alfred C. Fones of Bridgeport, Conn. Richard Grady, 1879, the first dentist to hold a commission in the United States Navy, and a very-much-alive and young classmate of his, Franklin P. Bernard, '79, of Kenneth Square, Pa., who still takes an active interest in his profession and attends most of our reunions.

Among our honorary graduates are Thomas W. Evans, M.D., 1850, of Paris, France, whose fortune founded The Thomas W. Evans Museum and Institute of Dentistry, Dental School of the University of Pennsylvania; Y. W. Kingsley, New York, 1871, and E. Parmley Brown, New York, 1871; M. W. Foster, Maryland, 1879; Edward S. Gaylord of Connecticut, 1913, who recently left a bequest to the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and many others of distinction.

With our well-known men are B. Holly Smith, 1881, famous the world over as a teacher, writer and orator, who held at various times every office in the gift of his profession; William B. Finney, 1874, teacher and friend, who is still in harness, really in "double harness," and who is remembered by hundreds of "his boys" that have gone from the old Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. B. Merrill Hopkinson, 1880, the distinguished teacher of Oral Hygiene and Dental History; William G. Foster, 1881, demonstrator, professor and dean; Charles L. Alexander, 1882, a North Carolina practitioner who has contributed broadly to the invention of dental appliances; J. Hardin Baldwin, 1883, the man to receive the first degree of D.D.S. conferred by the University of Maryland, and who still does his all for the good of the profession; Isaac H. Davis, U. of Md. 1884, beloved teacher and professor of Operative Dentistry in his Alma Mater; the former dean of the B. M. C. Dental Department, J. Wm. Smith, graduated in 1888; Clarence J. Grieves, U. of Md. 1888, teacher, writer, scientist, in whose honor the Maryland State Dental Association recently created the Clarence J. Grieves Library Foundation and located it in the Library of the B. C. D. S. as an inspiration to the dental student. J. E. Orrison, B. C. D. S. 1886, former dean of the Baltimore Medical College, former member of Maryland State Board, teacher, and now Emeritus Professor of Operative Dentistry B. C. D. S. Elmer E. Cruzen, '87, a finished operator and professor in both the Dental Department of the Baltimore Medical College and the University of Maryland. Geo. E. Hardy, Jr., 1888, demonstrator and professor from 1888 to 1923, and for many years a candidate for the "Freshman Class Section" in the B. C. D. S. Harvey J. Burkhart, '90, who has achieved the highest distinction in both professional and civil life, and who is one of the powers in national professional affairs today. Harry A. Wilson, 1892, who has an unbroken record of twenty-six years service on the Maryland State

Board, and who has held every office of importance in the Maryland State Dental Association.

Who among the teachers or students at the B. C. D. S. will ever forget the Class of 1891? Frank C. Wilson of Savannah, Ga.; J. G. Fife of Dallas, and J. W. Davis of Mexia, Texas; Jas. Kendall Burgess, now of New York City, at one time President of this Alumni Association; Fred. C. Royce, New York, and your hard-working and underpaid treasurer, Geo. V. Milholland. 'Twas a great class.

Then follows Wm. S. Hamilton, '93, now of West Virginia, who in 1892 founded the Psi Omega Fraternity and instituted the Alpha Chapter in the B. C. D. S. Edward Hoffmeister, 1894, a teacher that every student has been proud to call his friend, is still the best loved professor on the faculty of his Alma Mater. T. O. Heatwole, 1895, for many years the popular and widely-known Dean of the University of Maryland.

Some few others of our graduates who have risen to places of distinction, both in their local societies and in national professional work are Wm. F. Walz, 1894, of Kentucky, a member of both State and National Boards of Dental Examiners, his classmate and fraternity friend, Dan William, 1894, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; C. H. Frink, '95, of Florida, who has served as one of our Vice-Presidents; Harry E. Kelsey, '96, writer, teacher and an Orthodontist of national repute; Jaul Stillman, '09, New York City Peridonist, author, lecturer, teacher and crank on "Traumatic Occlusion;" Burt B. Ide, U. of Md., 1902, present Professor of Operative Dentistry, B. C. D. S.; B. Lucien Brun, 1905, one of our genial Vice-Presidents and oft time toastmaster; Frank P. Duffy, 1906, our happy and hard working President, who has done more to make this association a national success than any other one man; James H. Samuel, of New Jersey, 1914, our First Vice-President; and the present members of the Faculty of the B. C. D. S., J. Ben Robinson, Dean, Alex. H. Paterson, J. A. Davila, Horace M. Davis, O. H. Gaver, and others who have already made good and whose names will, we hope, go down in history as worthy successors to the Founders of the "Oldest Dental College in the World."

There is not a country in the world, a city or scarcely a town in the United States where a graduate of this school is not to be found. It is to these men, the Alumni scattered throughout the country, and whose names, owing to limited space, cannot be mentioned, this message is addressed. Come, all of you, to the big reunion your committee is planning in Philadlephia, August 23 to 26, and sit down together at a banquet on August 24 at the New Penn Athletic Club. There, as well as at the Alumni Headquarters at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, you will meet many of your classmates and former teachers.

This Alumni Association has been in existence many years and, while no consecutive book of minutes can be found, the writer recalls a number of reunions that have been held at which, besides the social features, notable clinics were given. One in recent years marked the unveiling of a monument to Chapin A. Harris, the father of modern dentistry. These meetings have always been most enjoyable affairs and of great help to our Alma Mater.

In 1913 the Dental Department of the Baltimore Medical College and the School of Dentistry of the University of Maryland became one school; in 1923 the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery and the University of Maryland Dental School became one institution, perpetuating the name of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

Now that our three colleges are one, we are all members of one Alumni Association and owe allegiance to one Alma Mater. There is much we can do to show our loyalty. Just your presence at this meeting is encouraging to the men who are now guiding the destiny of the old school. Furthermore, there is the matter of caring for the grave of Chapin A. Harris in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, at Baltimore, to be considered. This will be discussed at our reunion on August 24.

Come, join in this reunion and in giving "Three cheers for the old B. C. D. S.!"

The Clarence J. Grieves Library Foundation of the Maryland State Dental Association

Norval H. McDonald, D.D.S.

THE establishment of this library by the Maryland State Dental Association means more to the graduates of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery than just a testimonial to honor one of our "Old Grads" of the Class of 1888. This is probably the first time in the history of the Association that such recognition has been made of the achievements of one of its members, and in establishing a dental library there could hardly be a more appropriate place to house it than in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

A year or more ago it was first decided that this Association should in some way honor Dr. Grieves, and a committee composed of Drs. Hardy, Kelsey, Davis, Paterson and the writer were appointed to consider ways and means of doing so. The first plan considered by the committee was that of having a portrait painted. There were objections to this idea, however, and it was felt that this plan was hardly the appropriate thing. Various other suggestions were offered, but it was the writer's good fortune to suggest the plan that has since been adopted, that of creating a small endowment for a library to be known as the Clarence J. Grieves Library Foundation of the Maryland State Dental Association. After the committee had had several meetings, the details of the plan were completed and finally submitted to the Board of Governors of the Association. In establishing a library in honor of Dr. Grieves, and having each book thereof marked with an appropriately designed marker, the board and the committee felt that such recognition could not but help remind students and dentists who might use the books of his many contributions and encourage them to go on with some of the unfinished problems of the profession. While the Association retains ownership of the Library, agreement has been entered into with the officials of the University whereby they will house and care for the books as long as the books are in their possession, but the right is reserved that the five trustees, who made up the original committee, can remove the library whenever they see fit to do so. A bond has been purchased with the funds placed at the disposal of the trustees, and as the interest comes due, it will be used for purchasing additional books. The library has already started to grow. Quite a number of books have been donated by publishers of dental books, and many of Dr. Grieves' friends have donated either books or money for the purchase of books. Dr. Grieves has turned over to the trustees his own dental library of several hundred volumes. The bookplate designed as a mark for each book pictures a scientist at work in his laboratory with his microscope, his reagents and his books at hand.

Dr. Grieves was always interested in working out dental problems, and his work at the chair and in the laboratory resulted in his making many useful discoveries. The results of his labors were always freely given to the profession that it might progress, and as a result we find many references to his articles in various books and journals. He was a teacher, first at the University, where he was an Associate Professor of Crown and Bridge Work, and later at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery where he was Professor of Comparative Dental Anatomy and Histology. Dr. Grieves organized the Dental Clinic at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and served as chief of the clinic up to the time of his incapacitating illness. During these later years, he was associated with Dr. E. V. McCollum in working out problems in dietetics as they pertained to dentition. This is probably his greatest contribution to dental research and science. During the World

War, he served with the Naval Reserve Forces at the Great Lakes Training Station.

As a result of his various works, Dr. Greives was awarded the Master of Arts Degree by the University of Michigan. At one time he was President of this Association, and he also served as one of the Vice-Presidents of the old National Dental Association. Dr. Grieves has not only been honored by this, his home Association, but has also received the Newell Sill Jenkins Medal in 1922 from the Connecticut State Dental Association; the Callahan Medal in 1924 from the Ohio State Dental Association, and in 1925 the Dental Society of the State of New York awarded him the Jarvie Medal. On May 4th this Association arranged a banquet in his honor and many of Dr. Grieves' friends journeyed from far and near to attend. At this time the library was formally placed in the custody of the Dean of the Dental College.

The Association trusts that the books of the Grieves Library will be used by the students, the dentists of the State, and members of the Alumni Association whenever they return to the college, and it hopes that the library will be an inspiration to all who read to carry on and become better dentists.

An Appeal to the Alumni to Co-operate With Their Alma Mater in Its Efforts to Develop a Complete Library

By James H. Ferguson, Jr., D. D. S.

THERE is nothing within the environment of a Dental School that is more far-reaching in its possibilities to the student than a thoroughly modern and complete library. The Maryland State Dental Association recently established the Clarence J. Grieves Library Foundation at the Dental School of the University of Maryland. This, in addition to the private collections of Doctors Chapin A. Harris, F. J. S. Gorgas and many other alumni of the combined schools of dentistry at the University give a very valuable nucleus with which to begin.

Dr. O. H. Gaver, editor of the Bulletin, has requested that I ask the graduates to forward to the Dean's office at the University any books, journals or reprints they may have pertaining to Dentistry. They will be of value, whether old or new, and even duplicates sent in can be exchanged with other libraries to complete the files of the rare journals.

The following publications are especially solicited. Some of them are current, others have been discontinued. The year following the names is the time they first appeared.

Caulk's Dental Quarterly	1912—Current
Dental Brief	1896—1915
Dental Digest	1895—Current
Dental Facts	1912—Current
Dental Outlook	1914—Current
Dental Summary	1902—Current
International Dental Journal	1889—1905
International Journal Orthodontia	1915—Current
Items of Interest	1879—Current
Johnston's Miscellany	1874—1881
Journal Dental Research	1919—Current
Journal A. D. A.	1914—Current
Pacific Dental Gazette	1900—Current
Southern Dental Journal	1892—1896
The Cosmos—	1859—Current
Oral Hygiene	1911—Current

Send in any of your text-books that can be spared on Anatomy, Anesthesia, Bacteriology, Chemistry, Crown and Bridge, Embryology, Ethics, Economics, Histology, History, Hygiene, Jurisprudence, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Metallurgy, Operative Dentistry,

Oral Surgery, Orthodontia, Pathology, Physiology, Prosthetic Dentistry, Radiography, or any other book touching upon the Science of Dentistry. As an illustration, we will take Anatomy, the first text-book given in the above list. The following is the name of those that were published between 1831 and 1925. Some have a direct bearing upon Dentistry, others apply more or less to the Teeth.

BELL	Anatomy, Physiology and Diseases of the Teeth	1831
JOBSON	Anatomy and Physiology of the Teeth	1835
OWEN	Odontography	1840
MACLISE	Surgical Anatomy	1859
BERAUD	Atlas of Topographical Anatomy	1867
TOMES	Dental Anatomy	1882
ALLEN	Human Anatomy	1883
GRAY	Anatomy Descriptive and Surgical	1883
BODECKER	Pathology and Anatomy of the Teeth	1894
SCHAFFER	Quains Anatomy	1895
MCCLELLAN	Regional Anatomy	1896
HAYNES	Manual of Anatomy	1896
BROOMELL	Anatomy and Histology	1898
BLACK	Dental Anatomy	1902
ECKLEY	Anatomy of the Head and Neck	1902
DEAVER	Surgical Anatomy of the Head and Neck	1904
MORRIS	Human Anatomy	1907
CUNNINGHAM	Stereoptic Anatomy	1909
IVY	Applied Anatomy and Oral Surgery	1911
HOPEWELL-SMITH	Dental Anatomy and Physiology	1913
GRAY	Anatomy	1913
PIERSON	Human Anatomy	1913
MCGEHEE	Operative and Dental Anatomy Technics	1914
TOMES	Dental Anatomy	1914
METHENY	Dissection Methods and Guides	1914
DEWEY	Dental Anatomy	1916
CRYER	Internal Anatomy of the Face	1916
TREVES	Applied Anatomy	1917
RADISCH	Manual of Anatomy	1917
YOUNG	Hand Book of Anatomy	1919
DEWEY	Dental Anatomy	1920
PITSMAN	Fundamentals of Human Anatomy	1920
WIDDOWSON	Notes on Dental Anatomy and Dental Histology	1922
CUNNINGHAM	Textbook of Anatomy	1923
GREEN	Human Anatomy for Dental Students	1923
HUMPHREYS	Dental Anatomy and Physiology	1923
RANSON	Anatomy of the Nervous System	1923
QUAIN	Anatomy	1923
GRAY	Anatomy	1924
EYCLESHYMER	Hand Atlas of Clinical Anatomy	1925
JACKSON	Human Anatomy	1925

Many of the Alumni undoubtedly have some of these books as well as others published during and prior to the above period, and it is to be hoped that they will manifest sufficient interest to make a careful survey of their library and journal files, and will promptly send in anything they can spare. It will not only serve the purpose of benefiting the student body in their collateral reading, but will greatly augment an essential part of the college equipment.

Entertainment of 1926 Class

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN candidates for the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, together with the faculty of the school and members of the Alumni Association, assembled in the ballroom of the Southern Hotel on the evening of May 27 for a dinner meeting. Due to the contemplated "big reunion" in Philadelphia on August 24, it was deemed advisable to mail notices of this meeting to Maryland men only.

Dr. George E. Hardy, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association, presented the Toastmaster, Dr. T. O. Heatwole, one who needed no formal introduction to those present—"his boys."

The President of the University, Dr. A. F. Woods, addressed the gathering, and then followed the presentation by Dean Robinson of the 1926 graduates for membership in the Alumni Association of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. The speaker of the evening was Dr. James Kendall Burgess, 1891, who is a prominent figure in the professional life of the country, and his brilliant and instructive address was received with much applause by his noticeably attentive audience. Baltimore's "Tommy" Lyons opened his talk with several witty contributions and ended with serious admonitions to the fledging dentists present.

In addition to the guests of honor and Faculty Council members, there were seated at the speaker's table the two medal men of the 1926 Class, Walter L. Oggesen, of Connecticut, and George E. Hardy, III, of Maryland. Joseph Dempsey King of Massachusetts, President of the 1926 Class, also occupied a seat of honor, and, when called upon by the Toastmaster for a message in behalf of his class, this prospective young dentist proved to be an excellent spokesman.

Under the leadership of Dr. Roy P. May, the student body has organized a glee club and orchestra, and it was this orchestra composed of under-classmen of the B. C. D. S. that furnished music for the meeting.

The Southern ballroom was decorated with blue and gold of the old B. C. D. S., maroon and black of the old U. of M. and gold and black, the State colors and those that stand for the amalgamation of the two institutions. The golden hued spring flowers, with which the tables were decorated, added to the color riot.

This was an enjoyable meeting—the mingling of the young graduates with the older seasoned practitioners. B. M. C., B. C. D. S. and U. of M. graduates all joined as one in the singing of the "Alma Mater" song:

"Thy Alma Mater's name and fame,
Let every heart as one acclaim;
Oh, keep alive her holy flame—
Maryland! My Maryland!"

DON'T DELAY—MAKE YOUR RESERVATION NOW

The big reunion dinner of the Alumni Association will be held at the Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, August 24, at six o'clock, Standard Time. If you plan to be with us at this dinner meeting, mail your check for $5.00 to cover dinner reservation to George V. Milholland, D.D.S., Treasurer, care Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Baltimore. Upon receipt of check, dinner ticket will be mailed you.

Address to the Graduating Class of 1926 Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, May 27, 1926

By James Kendall Burgess, D.D.S.

Mr. Toastmaster, Dean Robinson, members of the faculty and associates and the Class of 1926 of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Ladies and Gentlemen:

You have done me a great honor and I want, first of all, to assure you of my appreciation.

This is a splendid occasion and I am happy to be here; first, because the coming has given me the opportunity, all too rare these later years, of looking into the faces and shaking the hands of friends whom I have known and loved so long: Dr. Hardy, by whose side I have had the pleasure of dining, for nearly forty years; Dr. Hoffmeister, almost as many, and others for varying lengths of time. It has been a real joy, I assure you.

Then, Mr. Toastmaster, like every good sailor, I have a sweetheart in every port, and, while the opportunities have been very limited, I have taken advantage of such as have been afforded me in that direction, you may be sure.

Again, I am happy to come here and visit my Alma Mater, because this *is* my Alma Mater. I was especially pleased to hear Dr. Woods, the President of the University, and Dr. Robinson, the Dean of this Faculty, speak as they have and give such complete assurance that both by mutual consent of all concerned and by legislative enactment as well, this institution is now in very fact the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. I glory in her continued and prosperous existence.

You know, things weren't going so well with Mother a little while ago. The pots and kettles were nicked, the pans were dented, some of the enamel was chipped from the cooking utensils and the old range was out of date. Then help was hard to get and to keep, and most of them wanted to come in just for day's work; so that things generally were going rather badly. As a result of all this, there was a little commotion among the relatives; they thought Mother ought to break up housekeeping and retire and just pass out of the picture. But she had a younger sister here with a spacious home, modern equipment and plenty of servants to do the work; so it was decided that Mother should just come down here to live and make her home with her younger sister and continue her duties here. So here she is, well and happy and still carrying on, thank God! and I am especially glad that I can pay her this visit.

But most of all, Mr. Toastmaster, I am happy for the privilege which this occasion affords me of addressing these young men who are just turning the corner into the road that I have traveled so long. On the twenty-third day of last March I passed the thirty-fifth anniversary of my graduation, and next October I will have been in the dental profession as student and practitioner for forty years. You may well understand that in that time I have experienced much and observed much; and yet, if I should presume to offer advice predicated on any success which I may be supposed I have had, I would be like the woman who said that nobody could teach her anything about raising children because she had buried ten. In making such offer, therefore, I beg you to believe that I seek, not the privilege of success, but merely the prerogatives of age and experience. If you will recall the story of Dives and Lazarus, you will remember that Dives, denied the blessing of a drop of water to cool his parching tongue, sought the privilege of sending a message to his brothers while they still lived to warn them of his fate. I want to call back from my observation and experience across these forty years to my younger brethren just

starting on the long road. I thrill with this occasion, Mr. Toastmaster, with the significance of it all, and with the opportunity it affords! And because I esteem it as I do, I am unwilling to trust a faulty memory and halting speech for the sequence of my thoughts and the language in which to express them. I have taken the liberty, therefore, of preparing my address, and if in presenting it in this manner I transgress any of the traditions, I beg you will forgive me.

So, to you gentlemen of the graduating class of nineteen hundred and twenty-six, I bring my message for what it is worth. You are coming presently to a red-letter day in your lives, when you will be awarded that certificate of merit for which you have served a long and arduous apprenticeship, and which will constitute your passport to a field of service than which I believe there is no nobler calling—the practice of the healing art. And you may well believe that it is no minor nor unimportant branch of that art into which you enter. It is an exalted calling, fraught with well-nigh immeasurable possibilities for good to humankind.

With your diploma will go the reminder that you are entitled to "all of the rights and privileges and subject to all of the responsibilities" of the degree which it bestows. It is these responsibilities to which I want, particularly, to call your attention.

There are three obligations which the very entrance into your profession—whether you will or no—entails upon you, and the manner in which you meet these obligations will determine the measure in which the confidence imposed in you and the honor to be conferred upon you are justified.

First, is your obligation to your profession—that is, to be the organized profession of dentistry.

There is not, I believe, a more thoroughly organized profession or calling in which men engage. Soon our neighboring city of Philadelphia will witness the convention of the Seventh International Dental Congress—a world-wide organization. Annually we have the gatherings of the American Dental Association, embracing the continent of North America. In June, in the city of Portland, will be held the Pacific Coast Dental Congress, comprising the Coast States and those contiguous; and there are many other regional societies. So far as I know, every State in the Union has its individual organization and many of them sectional organizations. Many States, in addition, are divided into districts, each with its distinctive society. Many cities and in many instances the smaller towns and hamlets have their own organizations and some, even of these, have subdivisions. Besides these there are numerous independent organizations, study clubs, research clubs, post-graduate courses, specialty organization, etc., ad infinitum. Time does not suffice to go into all of the ramifications. It has almost or quite come to pass that, where there are two or three dentists, they may be found, periodically, gathered together.

And for what purpose do all of these organizations exist and conduct their activities? Without going into detailed discussion, it may be stated very frankly that there are no financial considerations, nor hope of any, to lure these men and women—because there are many women—and that such honors as they have to bestow in the way of offices and assignments are too few and too small to justify a consideration of them as any part of the reason for this comprehensive organization. But there are higher motives than these; the love of a great profession, a willingness to sacrifice for its development and advancement, and a conscientious consideration for the increasing welfare of those who entrust themselves to our care.

It is to this organization that every man among you will owe his obligation; first, to that organized society, large or small, within the bound of which you elect to carry on and from that on through to the district or sectional and state and regional and national organizations. This obligation is three-fold. The first item in it is money. The activities of your dental society cannot be conducted without money any more than your family can

be maintained without money. All that is asked of any individual is the payment of annual dues and the amount required in the case of any society is so small as to be inconsiderable. For myself, I pay less than twenty dollars per year, and this takes care of dues to the First District, the New York State and the National organizations, and brings to me monthly, in addition, the official Journal of the American Dental Association. For many in other places it is even less. With so great returns for so small an outlay, no man can afford to do less than support his profession financially.

The second item is a more personal one: your attendance upon the stated meetings of your organizations. Dental societies cannot be conducted without attendants any more than you can receive the benefits they have to offer while absenting yourself. Numbers beget enthusiasm, and conversely nothing is so devasting and disheartening to officials who provide and arrange the programmes and to essayists and clinicians who execute them, than bare seats and empty auditoriums. Your money and your presence are the showers and the sunshine that water the professional plant and cause it to flourish and yield its fruit, and without which it will become the victim of dry rot and wither away. It is *your* profession, and the obligation to nurture it and foster its development rests upon *you*.

The third item is your personal service to your organization. If all would be reapers, where were the sowers? There is work to be done, and many hands make light work. Your organization does not belong to the president, and he could not run it single-handed if he would. It is just as much yours and you are just as much responsible for its welfare, in proportion to your capacity for service, as he is.

There are many duties of many kinds, not all spectacular, to be sure, but even the humblest important to complete success. The captain on the bridge would be useless without the stoker in the hole. The call to service establishes your obligation, and the character of your talents and the degree of your ability will determine the measure of your responsibility. You owe the most and the best that you can give.

Second—you owe to your profession a very serious obligation on its scientific side; for, after all, this is the purpose of its organization which I have just discussed. Here is the mart, as it were, the place of exchange where men come to disseminate ideas — prophecy and theory and record of research and investigation; and to put on display discovery, invention, development and adaptation; the products of library and operating room and laboratory, that whosoever will may broaden his knowledge, increase his skill and widen his field of usefulness.

It is to this great programme that you owe obligation: First, to produce, as far as your several abilities will permit, and in whatever direction your activities find expression, something worthy of propagation; and second, to make these products of head and hand available, that so nourishing the roots the tree of organized dentistry may grow and spread and bear fruit that the whole race may be brought within its beneficent ministrations. Just as there cannot be conventions and gatherings without attendants, just so it were useless to hold them if men lock themselves up to themselves and, through timidity or selfishness, fail or refuse to place at the disposal of their confreres the products of their efforts. There is no reason for discouragement if your products seem to you not of momentous importance. Every little helps. Epoch-making discoveries and revolutionizing inventions and developments are not made every day. A thing apparently of small consequence it itself—some new and simple method or device; a new technique to simplify a well-known but more difficult operation or procedure; some means of gaining greater exactness in the finished product—may, by reason of the universality of its need and the frequency of its use, be of greater benefit than a thing of seemingly greater importance but limited as to its need and the number who can or will give it a place in their

procedures. Despise not the day of small things; sometimes they make for large consequences. The obligation rests upon you to sow the seed; the harvest will take care of itself.

From the vantage point of this twenty-seventh day of May, nineteen hundred and twenty-six, I look back over forty years and am conscious of a profession so changed in every department as practically to be a new one. What with equipment, instruments and appliances, materials, methods of procedure, new ideas, higher ideals, larger vision, discovery and invention and application, almost nothing remains. In very fact, the old order changeth and all things have become new. And this great change, you may be sure, is not the result of some wild and sudden upheaval that has wrecked the old and left the new gleaming in the light of the morning sun. It has been a slow and gradual development, in which many men of many minds have been engaged and often have taken a sacrificial part. What another forty years will bring forth, no man can tell; but whatever it be, it must come to pass through this same evolutionary process and through the same multiple efforts and sacrifices that have brought the profession to its present enviable position. It is the obligation of every man worthy of his calling to seek the privilege of effort and cherish the opportunity for sacrifice.

Third, you owe to your profession the ethical conduct of its practice. The eyes of the world are upon us, and men will judge the profession by the standards—the merits or demerits—of the individuals who engage in it. The rules of ethics are well prescribed and its tenets are burned into every conscience. They are all comprised in the one all-comprehensive command: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." You stand between the dignity of your profession on the one hand and the welfare of your clientelle on the other. No man who has sat under the tutelage of the members of this faculty and their associates can plead ignorance of his duty to both. It should be the pride of every man so to conduct his affairs in all of his relations as not only to avert criticism but to stir the admiration of confrere and client alike.

I could tell you of a man who, in order to gain a foothold, began his career in a Western city by advertising. When he felt sure of his ground he ceased to advertise and became an ethical practitioner. For more than twenty years, perhaps much longer, he has paid for his misjudgment the penalty of exclusion from his state organization, though he has made many efforts to gain admittance. A man personally commendable, of culture and attainment, an outcast from the organized ranks of his chosen profession, and a penitent at its gates.

Recently there has come to my notice another who, having moved from one city to another, caused to be published in the news columns of the daily press a spread-eagle account of his former activities, accompanied by a conspicuously large photograph. He is seeking a place on the program of the National organization of the specialty which he practices. His action is being severely condemned and his request is under consideration. To be in even a doubtful position in such a matter is to be well-nigh disgraced.

There are such matters as the exaction of fees on the part of essayists and clinicians from organization before which they appear, patents, split fees, circularizing, the subtler methods of advertising, and many others, all subject to criticism if not actual condemnation. Look well before you leap. If you do not actually leap out of your organization, you may find yourself out of the good graces of the worthwhile men who are in it. Change your ideas and your method and your technique as progress and occasion make desirable or necessary, but don't tolerate any loose buttons on your ethics. You had better put it on, sew it with stout cords and leave it in place. It is a difficult garment to manipulate, doesn't patch well, runs in the wash, almost impossible to get on straight again when once you have removed it, and not only scratches but looks terrible when it is twisted. In such a matter as ethics, avoid even the appearance of evil.

Next is your obligation to your clientelle, and there are two items in this count of which I want to speak. First you owe to your client efficiency, and no man can render efficient service who does not bring himself to the highest possible point of proficiency and maintain that standard. All of our operative procedures may be divided into two sub-divisions: plan and execution; and no service can be considered complete and satisfactory that does not embody both of these factors. An undertaking well planned but poorly executed is no more sufficient for its purpose than one well executed but poorly planned. It must never be lost sight of that, whatever the nature of the service we render in the oral cavity, we are dealing with the human organism; and with many classes of service we come in direct contact with the organs and tissues so intimately connected with the general circulatory system as to render the factor of danger a very powerful one, and not infrequently one of rapid development. In any event, we deal always with organs and tissues subject to pathological development and degenerative changes which readily may be initiated or aggravated by carelessness or incompetence in either of these departments of planning or executing. The least that happens in many cases is that we fail to cure the ills involved; and all too often we bring about the substitution of greater ills for lesser ones, or even the addition of greater ills to lesser ones.

With the man of honest purposes, much of this failure has its origin in a matter that lies deeper than that of plan and execution; which brings us to another and more important division of our efforts into principles and technique. A knowledge of the fundamental principles which underlie every department of our effort is absolutely necessary for proper performance, and the failures which have come under my notice, too many, alas! from my own hand, almost universally may be traced to ignorance or disregard of these principles. If I may be permitted a word of advice to you who are starting out on the road which I have traveled so long, it is this: study and master principles until you are verily saturated with them, base all your creative plans upon them, and let your technique and your execution be the straightest road to their vital expression. I have said many times that if one masters principles, technique will take care of itself. I have long been wearied of the talk of this man's method and that man's system. The moment you tie yourself to any man's method or system you hamper, if you do not actually destroy, your own initiative and become a slave to deadly routine. Progress is an express train that makes no stops; and without initiative and independent effort you will be dropped at a way station where the standards of today will be mere bungling tomorrow. Nothing is finished or complete or good enough, and no man can stand pat on the methods and practices and achievements of this day or any day and meet his obligations of efficiency to his clientelle. If he is worthy of your care at all, he is worthy of an able and enlightened service, and your very acceptance of his care entails your obligation to render that service or procure it for him.

Second, you owe to your clientelle a square deal—a careful and honest administration of enlightened ability. Carelessness is less excusable than inefficiency and only less reprehensible than dishonesty, and all may lead to the same dire consequences. Every case brings its individual problems; and matters of grave concern to your client pertaining to facial appearance, functional efficiency, physical and mental comfort, health and even life itself may wait on your ability and integrity. The very coming of your client is an expression of trust in these qualifications which no man can afford to betray. "Let well enough alone" is the wail of the sluggard. Nothing is well enough that can be bettered. "What is worth doing is worth doing well," and if there be any bar—financial, personal, the matter of time, or what not—to accepting any undertaking on that basis, it will be more honorable to refuse it than to accept the responsibility and slight it. A little carelessness may cause a great calamity. Somebody has said

something like this: For want of a nail a shoe was lost; for want of a shoe a horse was lost; for want of a horse a rider was lost; for want of a rider a battle was lost!

Your third obligation is to yourself. Every man owes something, even much, to himself.

First, you owe to yourself the joy of service. It is for service that every created thing is brought into existence. "I came not to be ministered unto, but to minister" has been, for these 2,000 years, the standard of conduct in human relations. Service is function and function is life. When service abates, function declines; stagnation ensues; retrogression sets in; and close upon its heels comes death to ambition and capability and all the finer instincts that stir the human emotions and pave the way to progress.

You owe to yourself the blessedness of sacrifice. Service, you may be sure, will cost your something. Money is the least and most sordid thing to be considered, yet men have impoverished themselves that they might serve others. I am told by one of his parishioners that when Bishop Hayes acceded to the Cardinalate friends provided a fund which most of us would consider a fortune in order that he might be free from personal financial stress while administering the duties of his great office; and that in six months' time he was penniless. He had given it all away!

It will cost you time. You cannot give your best and your most and be a clock watcher. Lengthened days and the midnight oil many times will hold their claims upon you.

It will cost you the ease and the happiness of many delightful associations. There can be but one answer to the question propounded by the fine old hymnologist: "Shall I be carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease" if you follow the upward trend of progress and development that find their truest expression in service. We have long had our joke about the golf widow, but there are many dental widows in a far nobler cause.

It will cut deep sometimes into matters of personal interest and welfare. You cannot fatten your bank account by answering the call of your confreres near and far for the monetary return of your expense account; but if the high honor of the call comes to you, you may utilize the time in which you could serve ten clients to pass on something worthwhile to your confreres that will eventuate in equally valuable service to a thousand clients.

But the cost may go deeper than all of this. I was honored recently with the privilege of attending a function in honor of a man whose name and whose services to the advancement of dental science are known to you and to dentists the world over. He will experience the Great Adventure far too young as life is counted in years, the victim of his sacrifices; but in achievement he has lived a full and exalted life, and the record of his achievements will live while the profession of dentistry lives to enrich and to bless every day of its existence. It is not recorded that Clarence Grieves and men of his sort ever sought the velvet path; but countless thousands will owe comfort and health, even life itself, to *his* sacrificial life. You owe to yourself your part in the sacrifice which all blessings demand and exact.

You owe to yourself the thrill of achievement. Let no man suppose that all worthwhile discoveries have been made, inventions contrived, principles fathomed, ideas clarified or technique developed. We have left much of the rocky road far behind, but the heights still stand and lure, and each one attained thrills beyond the power to estimate in cost or sacrifice.

You owe to yourself the courage of your convictions. "Be sure you are right and then go ahead" is an accepted motto; but if I might paraphrase that, I would say: *When* sure you are right *go* ahead. The majority rules, but the majority is not always right. Mob psychology may and does account for much in the way of numbers. Ground yourself in fundamentals, formulate your opinions on basic facts and put your resulting convictions into execution.

You owe to yourself a sane humility.

Your highest achievements will never justify an exalted ego. It is said of the great Pasteur, whom France has acclaimed her greatest citizen, that when he was called to the University of Edinburgh to receive his degree of Doctor of Laws, he was unwilling to believe that the great gathering arose in his honor as he was conducted up the aisle, but insisted the King was present. If Pasteur could be humble, vanity may well rest lightly on most of our brows. If there is one sight more pathetic than the hang-dog look of the man who acknowledges defeat, it is the expanded chest of the man who is perfectly willing to be acclaimed a success. Self-confidence and humbleness are middle-of-the-road virtues, but false modesty and self-conceit are hampering vices.

"To thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man." You owe to yourself the sweet dreams that arise out of a clear conscience.

"Act well your part, there all the honor lies." Your part will be the honorable employment of the talents you possess, be they one or five. I know of no higher commendation than the words of the Great Teacher concerning the humble woman who poured spikenard from the alabaster box upon His head: "She hath done what she could." It is impossible to do more! it is dishonorable to do less. You owe to yourself the honor of a well-acted part.

Here are three obligations: one to the organized profession upon which you enter; one to those who entrust themselves to your ministrations; and one to the higher instincts and the deeper emotions of your own hearts. To have fulfilled them is to have lived a full life; to have done a man's work in the world; to have merited immortality!

Two roses came to blooming:
The one upon a desert place
Withstood the storms, their buffetings,
And revelled in their wild embrace.
There came the dainty butterfly
To sip the nectar from her lips;
The humming bird and humble bee
Took honeyed sweets in measured sips;
And giving thus her all to these
She cast her petals on the breeze!

The other, 'neath a crystal frame
Was nursed and nurtured into life
With tender care by human hands,
Nor ever knew the joy of strife!
When in the glory of its bloom
It smiled beneath the morning sun,
Caressing hands with velvet touch
Transported it; when day was done
It closed its life of silken ease
A lady's passioned breast to please.

Ah! whether of the twain would be?
Wouldst bear Fate's buffetings to find
Thyself grown strong, that in thy strength
Thou mighest sustain thy creature kind;
Or glory seek? Wouldst be content
To serve wherever thou art sent—
E'en die to bless the humblest things;
Or spend a pampered life with kings?
Friend, whether of the twain wouldst be?
I will not tell; I ask of thee!

THE SPIRIT OF 1926!

The response to the Treasurer's call for payment of 1926 dues was typical of our graduates. For days after the bills were mailed out, Doctor Milholland's office was flooded with checks from here, there and elsewhere. However, there are some of us who have not as yet been heard from. Perhaps the letter in which this bill was enclosed was not received, or, maybe in the rush of the present day professional life, this important matter was overlooked.

If you have not already done so, forward check for $3.00 for 1926 Alumni Association dues to George V. Milholland, D.D.S., Treasurer, 507 North Charles street, Baltimore.

Line up with us! That's the Spirit of 1926!

On to Philadelphia

"YES, I am going to Philadelphia. I am going not so much on account of the 'Exhibition,' not so much to attend the Dental Meetings, but, in this particular instance, primarily because it will give me the opportunity of clasping the hands of some of my old classmates, who I know will attend the Great Alumni Reunion which is to be held at the time of our International Dental Congress."

This was the reply that was given by one of the men when asked if he intended to attend the "National" sessions this year in Philadelphia. He voiced the exact sentiment that should spring spontaneously from the heart of every graduate of dentistry coming from the old Maryland Free State.

It is a rare opportunity, an occasion that will allow you to express, by your presence, your love for your Alma Mater and the chance to renew the old friendships of college days.

Let yourself drift back. It's just the easiest thing in the world to close your eyes and think of those happy student days, days that were filled with all the emotions that only youth can experience, and as you dream, pictures of the past will roll before you in pleasant memories. Instances that happened in the Lecture Hall, in the Infirmary or was it the Laboratory or Extracting Room. Instances that have left their indelible mark. Don't forget the old boarding house on Franklin Street or around the corner on McCulloh or down on Fayette Street; lots of them were on Mulberry and Greene Streets. The night meetings, Quizes, Frat nights, the evenings at the "Y" and other things. Then, there was John's Place, on Madison Street, and Fritz's, on Howard and Centre, and who can ever forget the south-east corner of Baltimore and Greene Streets. As we look back on these good old days, we realize how long it has been since last we saw the old "crew" and how good it will be to see many of them again.

This is your chance, for from the enthusiastic way that news of the Alumni Reunion Meeting is being received the "boys" are going to be in Philadelphia 100 per cent. this August and you must be included among them. The letters that have reached us have shown such a lively interest in the event that your committee has been fired with the same spirit and are working doubly hard that no detail be overlooked for your comfort. Headquarters will be in the Hotel Bellevue-Stafford, where a suite has been engaged for your comfort and convenience. Let nothing prevent you from attending the Annual Meeting of the A. D. A. in Philadelphia this year. Your trip will have a three-fold advantage. First—Visiting the Sesqui-Centennial, with its buildings, exhibits and displays; from all accounts, this alone will be worth a trip to the City of Brotherly Love. The next incentive is that at the same time you include the sessions of the Dental Congress, international in character, the biggest, most complete dental meeting ever held. There still remains the greatest reason for the trip, the opportunity of participating in the largest Reunion of the Alumni of the amalgamated Maryland dental schools.

Doctor, begin now to make your arrangements for this trip. Don't forget that from August 23 to 27 are the days to meet the old Class. Join the ranks of your fellows who have adopted the slogan "On to Philadelphia."

B. Lucien Brun, D. D. S.

REGISTRATION

Headquarters for B. C. D. S. men will be at the Bellevue-Stratford. Registration of our alumni will start on Monday morning at nine o'clock. It is our aim to keep an accurate record of those who attend the Congress, so do not fail to visit Headquarters, meet the boys and register.

At the Dental Congress

THE most important gathering of dentists in this country in the past twenty years will convene in Philadelphia in August at the meeting of the Seventh International Dental Congress. Thousands of dentists from this country and Canada will attend, along with many visitors from foreign countries.

The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery has been recognized in a very flattering manner on the committees as well as position on the program. There are fourteen important sections into which this meeting has been divided. Alumni of the Baltimore College are represented among the officers of nine of the sections. Those so honored are: Clarence J. Grieves, Charles L. Alexander, Horace M. Davis, James Kendall Burgess, J. Ben Robinson, J. Leon Williams, A. L. Frew, Paul R. Stillman, H. J. Burkhart, W. F. Waltz, J. H. Baldwin and Emory A. Bryant. Among those appearing on the program as essayists or discussors: H. E. Kelsey, James Kendall Burgess, Charles L. Alexander, J. Ben Robinson, M. D. Rudd, R. O. Schlosser, Paul R. Stillman, H. Wood Campbell, W. F. Walz, H. J. Burkhart, and others.

The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery will be represented by a group clinic composed of the members of the Department of Prosthetic Dentistry. Dr. A. H. Paterson, Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry, will direct his clinic. The clinicians are Drs. G. W. Gaver, E. H. Gail, W. W. Boatman, G. J. Phillips, O. C. Hurst and G. C. Karn. The club will give two clinics. One will be presented in the School Section along with clinic clubs from all the dental schools of this country. The clinic will be "Mechanical Reproduction of the Human Masticatory Apparatus."

This will be presented in a progressive manner, each clinician being assigned a feature of the work which dovetails one with the other so as to present a perfect whole. The other clinic will be given before the Prosthetic Section of the American Dental Association on "Impression Development and Cast Construction."

In addition to these clinics, two members of the club will read papers before the section on Prosthetic Dentistry of the American Dental Association. Dr. A. H. Paterson will submit a paper on "Benefits Obtained in Full Denture Construction by Establishing on the Bite Blocks the Natural Curves of Occlusion." Dr. G. W. Gaver will read a paper on "A Method of Establishing the Correct Position of the Anterior Teeth in Full Denture Construction."

The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery wishes to extend to the Alumni an invitation to attend these clinics. The manner in which they will be presented will outline clearly a definite technic in full denture construction, and to those men interested in this work it will offer in a short time much valuable information that would be otherwise hard to obtain.

See the Historical Exhibit of the B. C. D. S.

LIBRARY
BALTIMORE COLLEGE
OF
DENTAL SURGERY

The Bulletin

The National Alumni Association

OF THE

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

(The Oldest Dental College in the World)

AFFILIATED UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND 1923

The original B. C. D. S. Building—1840

APRIL 1927

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of the
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THE BULLETIN

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A New Home for the School of Dentistry

AT the time of the merger of the Dental School of the University of Maryland with the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery the former was housed at its building at Lombard and Greene streets, while the latter occupied the building at 851 North Howard street. Neither of these buildings offered adequate facilities for carrying on the work of the combined schools, nor was the effort to utilize the space of both buildings for carrying on the instruction in the Dental School satisfactory. After three years spent in the two separate buildings, it was found necessary, in the interest of a better arrangement, to make a change. To meet the needs of the situation a group of Alumni representing the schools of Dentistry and Pharmacy purchased a large building at 6 and 8 South Greene street, which they leased to the Board of Regents for the exclusive work of dentistry and pharmacy until such time as these schools could be properly housed.

An appeal was made to the Governor of Maryland to study the situation and to recommend to the Legislature an appropriation for building purposes. Governor Ritchie, recognizing the needs of these schools and at the same time realizing the necessity for greater room in the School of Medicine, recommended an appropriation of approximately a half million dollars for constructing and equipping a building for the schools of Dentistry and Pharmacy. The bill passed the Legislature and plans are now being drawn to begin construction at the earliest possible moment.

This new building will be located on the northwest corner of Lombard and Greene streets, between Lombard street and Cider alley, a length on Greene street of 166 feet, running back 50 feet on Lombard street, with a probable extension of 30 feet further or 80 feet on Cider alley, this extended wing to be 50 feet wide. It will offer a floor space of approximately 55,000 square feet. It will provide 135 chairs in the clinic, which will be divided into departments—Operative, Prosthetic, Crown and Bridge, Oral Surgery, Orthodontia, Pathology, Radiodontia, and Pediodontia. In addition it will contain technical laboratories, chemical laboratories, classrooms for pharmacy and dentistry, pharmaceutical laboratories, locker rooms, administrative offices, a library for Pharmacy and Dentistry, and a dental museum. The cost will approximate a half million dollars. The present building occupied by Dentistry and Pharmacy will be released for use by the School of Medicine, in which Pharmacy and Dentistry will have joint use with medicine in medico-dental subjects.

This building program will equip the School of Dentistry with high-grade physical facilities for conducting its work. The efforts on the part of the Dental Faculty to develop a highly acceptable schedule of instruction and the increasing efficiency of more experienced teachers should place the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in a commanding position in the field of dental education. The Alumni of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Dental School, University of Maryland, should give its enthusiastic support to its Alma Mater in the effort which it is putting forth to attain a position of eminence in the educational field.

DR. RAYMOND ALLEN PEARSON

Dr. Raymond Allen Pearson

President of the University of Maryland.

THIS will introduce the new president of the University, Dr. Raymond Allen Pearson. The University is fortunate at this particular time to have as its advisor and executive one of such wide experiences and stable judgment as the new president. The University of Maryland is on the threshold of a great future. Its potential possibilities encourage its friends to believe that in the near future the University of Maryland will take a commanding position in the educational world through the opportunity for service which is just ahead. The new president has the vision and the capacity to develop the University to meet the needs of the people of the State of Maryland and of the professions. Dr. Pearson was born in Indiana in 1873. He was graduated from Cornell University in 1894, where he received his M.S. degree in 1899. He received the degree of LL.D. from Alfred University in 1910, and that of Doctor of Agriculture from the University of Nebraska in 1917. In 1903 he was made Professor of Dairy Science in Cornell University and served as Commissioner of Agriculture of New York State for four years. He was made President of the Iowa College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts in 1912. During the World War he served as Assistant United States Secretary of Agriculture. Dr. Pearson has been very active in his relation to the science of agriculture, having contributed extensively to its educational features and to its better organization. The Dental Alumni heartily welcomes Dr. Pearson and offers its co-operation.

Message From Our President

Dr. Frank P. Duffy

MY message to you at this time is most cordial greetings, with a sincere hope that you have started this year with happiness and prosperity, and that this may continue unabated.

For your Alma Mater the future is most promising and encouraging. The uniting of all of the dental schools of Baltimore City into one large institution as a part of a great State University was good sound business judgment, as well as being an excellent plan from a dental educational standpoint, and carried with it the precious history and wonderful prestige of all of the merging schools. The recent appropriation by the Maryland Legislature of half a million dollars for the erection and equipment of a new school of dentistry and pharmacy is indeed most gratifying and pleasing to all concerned, as this lack of a proper building and equipment has been a great handicap to the progress of our institution in the past.

The City of Baltimore was the cradle of dental education, and we should look with pride and satisfaction upon the fact that our Alma Mater is the oldest dental college in the world, and that its graduates have carried its teachings and precepts to every civilized country of the globe. Today the American dentist is looked upon as the premier dental practitioner of the world, and much of this credit should be given to the pioneers who graduated from our venerable institution and zealously and faithfully carried on this humanitarian work.

In Canada, Mexico and other North American countries our graduates have long led the way, until today we find many of them outstanding members of our profession wherever they are to be found. In the United States, throughout the length and breadth of our country, we find them as leaders in our dental organizations, not only as executives, but in

dental research and the presentation of clinics and essays.

With the above facts before me I firmly believe that the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Dental School, University of Maryland, is soon to become one of the greatest and most influential dental institutions of the country. This cannot be done, however, unless there is earnest, sincere and loyal co-operation by the graduates of the school, and this is primarily the reason for the existence of the Alumni Association.

My earnest plea to you, therefore, is to ask for your hearty co-operation in the work that our Alumni Association is doing now and is planning for the future, and trust you will not only continue your membership, but let it be an interested and active membership with a desire at all times to serve your association and to have confidence and extend encouragement to the faculty of your Alma Mater whenever possible. In general be loyal and faithful to the institution that made it possible for you to become what most of you are—successful practitioners and respectable and influential citizens of your respective communities.

And in conclusion, let me admonish you to realize that unswerving loyalty to your Alma Mater and its Alumni Association is the paramount thought that I wish to convey to you at this time.

Let's Co-Operate

OUR treasurer, Dr. Milholland, reports very favorable returns from bills sent for 1927 dues. Many checks were accompanied by most encouraging letters, giving items of interest connected with the writer or referring to some other alumnus. Such co-operation is most helpful to the officers of the Association.

Alas! Some of the replies were quite discouraging, but these were few. They referred mostly to the charge of $3 per annum for dues, and it is only fair that we explain our reasons for naming that amount. We have over three thousand names of Alumni on our list, and if a majority of these would contribute one dollar each regularly per year, we could perfect an organization that would be of real service to each other and to the school. But the fact that a great many fail to contribute makes it necessary to ask more of those who support the cause, if we are to carry out the plans we have in mind.

The Medical School Alumni Association of the University has a paid-up membership of 1,600. These pay the same dues as ours, and with that income they have established a "Headquarters" and have engaged an efficient full-time secretary who takes care of the work of the Association. They issue a bulletin four times a year with most interesting papers by, and of interest to, their Alumni. Don't you think that is a good example to follow? If so, "lend us a hand." It takes money to do such things, and if each of you will contribute a small amount it can be done. But—money is not the only thing we need. We need your help, your name, your word of encouragement and your co-operation. If it is not convenient for you to pay the dues every year, send it when you can, but whether you ever pay anything or not, don't "knock." Let your name stay on the Alumni list and keep in touch with us.

Now that all the dental colleges in Baltimore are merged into one institution and this institution has at last received sufficient State aid to build and occupy a modern, properly equipped home, it is the opportune moment for the Alumni to get together and give it a boost. Just a little co-operation—Push! All together! and she will "go over the top."

We aim to keep a complete mailing list of our graduates, and any aid given by advising us of those who do not receive our publications, corrections, etc., will be more than appreciated by the association.

DENTAL SURGERY

Dinner in Honor of Dr. Timothy O. Heatwole

DR. TIMOTHY O. HEATWOLE is an outstanding figure among Maryland dentists, an educator of recognized ability, an indefatigable student, an executive of talent, a public-spirited citizen of power and influence, and a sympathetic and ever-ready friend.

For over thirty years he has been associated with the School of Dentistry of the University of Maryland. Graduating in 1895, he received his dental degree and was appointed clinical demonstrator, a position which he held until 1903, when he was made Associate Professor of Orthodontia. Having received the M.D. degree from the Medical School in 1897, and, with such a splendid background as a teacher and demonstrator, he was admirably fitted for the professorship of materia medica and occupied that chair from 1907 to 1923. In 1911 he became Dean of the Dental School. Keenly alive to the dental educational situation, Dr. Heatwole realized the necessity for a strong, well-organized institution, and, through his zeal and untiring efforts, effected the consolidation of the Dental Department of the Baltimore Medical College, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and the University of Maryland, School of Dentistry. Dr. Heatwole is at present Secretary of the Baltimore Schools of the University and has headquarters in the Law Building.

Dr. Heatwole's work as an educator has received wide recognition. St. John's College honored him with the degree of Doctor of Science in 1923, and the dental associations of New Jersey, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia have made him an honorary member.

A man of broad vision and untiring energy, Dr. Heatwole's high conception of citizenship led him to take an active interest in politics. He was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1905 and represented his district as city councilman for twelve years, from 1907 to 1919. He was boosted for mayor, but declined to seek this office because of his loyalty to the Dental School, which required his time and energy. Realizing that state support is essential for any university, Dr. Heatwole was instrumental in having the University of Maryland become a state institution. During the World War he was a member of the United States Dental Corps and assisted in examining those seeking commissions in the corps.

Dr. Heatwole is a man of forceful personality. His early life in Virginia, his work upon the farm and his struggle for an education have given him a breadth of vision and sympathy, and a strength and sturdiness of character that endear him to all his friends.

In all our ranks, what man more worthy of honor is there? This was the idea Dr. A. H. Paterson had in mind when the Maryland State Dental Association decided to give a banquet at the Belvedere Hotel during the May meeting in honor of Dr. Heatwole. The National Alumni Association of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery has been invited to participate, and the last group of dental students to be enrolled by Dr. Heatwole, the present senior class, are to be guests.

An interesting program has been arranged by Dr. Horace M. Davis, chairman of the entertainment committee, with the incomparable Dr. Brun as toastmaster; Dr. W. J. Showalter, Associate Editor of the National Geographic Magazine, will speak on the early life of Heatwole, and Dr. Paterson, President of the Maryland State Dental Association, will discuss Dr. Heatwole as an educator. Dr. James Kendall Burgess, one of our vice-presidents, will extend congratulations of the Alumni Association.

All members of the Alumni should join in honoring Dr. Heatwole on the evening of Tuesday, May 3. For reservations for this testimonial dinner, communicate with our secretary, Dr. O. H. Gaver.

The Necessity for Alveolar Resecting in Certain Cases To Secure Better Prosthetic Restorations

DRS. HORACE M. DAVIS AND GRAYSON W. GAVER.

(Read before the Baltimore City Dental Society on the evening of Monday, April 11, 1927.)

DR. DAVIS.

MY attention was attracted a few weeks ago to the bulletin board in front of a very prominent local church, which carried the following message: "The man who prides himself on saying what he thinks should stop to think." Too often we express convictions on the policies of organizations and the actions of individuals without a thorough understanding of motives or of principles involved. Principles which are governed by definite laws may be ruthlessly attacked through misunderstanding, which, as a rule, results from failure to intelligently investigate. Whatever presents itself in connection with the dental profession that has to do with a better service to the public should be thoroughly studied in the interest of truth, with the hope that only those things which have merit may survive.

This evening a subject will be presented in which there is a wide difference of opinion, if not a very definite antagonistic spirit in certain quarters. Much discussion has been offered on the question of how far the alveolar process should be removed in preparing mouths for dentures on the one hand and as to the advisability of the removal of any process whatever on the other. The battle between the two schools of thought has been waged very aggressively, with the results that each retains its original conviction. If our arguments this evening will promote discussion and constructive criticism and cause those present to give further thought to this phase of dental service, it will be most gratifying, and those of your members participating in the discussion will be fully repaid for whatever effort they have put forth.

In 1916 Dr. James B. Ruhl read a paper before the Second District Society of New York, in which he presented three classifications of those cases that need alveolar resecting: First—Those found where the patient has only six or eight anterior inferior teeth remaining and has worn an upper denture for a long period of time. Second—The abnormality due to a natural condition where the gums are long and the lips are short. Third—The abnormality due to adenoids, thumb sucking, etc., where we find the pointed arch with the teeth slanting forward. From the time that paper was read in 1916 until the present, a battle of argument has been going on between a few well-known prosthetists and a few well-known exodontists or oral surgeons as to the advisability of the operation, while the great mass of general practitioners who extract most of the teeth and construct most of the dentures, go merrily on their way paying practically no attention to any of the argument. It is to this group we wish to appeal and to demonstrate the practicability of employing surgical measures in the interest of both the patient and the dentist.

Beyond a doubt one of the outstanding reasons for the indifference on the part of some of the profession is that operations of this character are usually magnified to such an extent by most of the writers on the subject that the average dentist is impressed that the technic is beyond his ability to master, consequently he is discouraged from making the attempt to qualify himself. Not only does this exaggeration exist with reference to the operation for alveolar resection, but it is equally true regarding the extraction of teeth. Much is said about the dangers of such surgical procedures and precautionary measures are proposed as necessary to a successful operation that practically precludes the general practitioner from engaging in necessary surgical operations. Note what Dr Mo!t said in his paper, "Mouth preparation for the reception of dentures," read before the Mid-

Winter Clinic in Chicago, January 27. 1926: "The patient is prepared for operation by being draped with a sterile sheet and towels, and with the head covered. The face is washed with alcohol. The mouth is washed with an antiseptic solution and each successive area operated on is blocked off with sterile packs, and painted with 3.5 per cent. tincture of iodine. The instruments to be used, consisting of knives, periosteal elevators, retractors, chisels, mallet, rongeurs, alveolar trimmers, files, scissors, sponge forceps and hemostats, as well as the various forceps and elevators for extracting." Admitting that this elaborate preparation may be ideal, yet if all alveolar resecting must be done under such conditions the probabilities are that in most cases but little further argument is needed to persuade the dentist that those who oppose the operation are right.

As to the advisability of the operation itself, Dr. Herbert A. Potts, professor of oral surgery, Northwestern University, read a paper at Richmond, Va., April 5, 1926, the title of which was, "Conservation Versus Destruction." From it we read the following: "The alveolar process is an organ designed as a supporting structure and should be retained, if possible, in its entirety after the extraction of teeth. The majority of mouths need no meddling preparation for dentures, and I see no valid reason why the patient should submit to a dangerous operation just to make it easy for the dentist to construct a denture. Long before the desire to cut, file and grind bone and cover up iniquity by suture of the gum tissues developed, most dentists did all the surgery necessary by nipping off sharp and projecting processes, with the result that the patient had less discomfort and pain and better bases upon which to build dentures. Because the extraction of a tooth or teeth is frequently the cause of grave systemic disorders, it should not be looked on lightly. The periosteum should not be elevated from the bone, and, after the tooth is out, the gum should present a normal appearance, showing just the hole from which the tooth came." Continuing, he says: "As I see it, the surgical preparation of a mouth for a denture is of far greater value to the prosthetist than it is to the patient, who many times is in worse condition than he was before. Should the patient's health (and comfort) be jeopardized in order that his alveolar ridges may be a little more symmetrical and that he may have the distinction of having had a 'surgical operation?'"

This opinion by Dr. Potts is concurred in by Dr. Hugh McMillin of Cincinnati, a very able and conscientious operator. While Dr. Molt in his paper said: "By surgical preparation, a predetermined, ideal shaping of the ridges may be accomplished, with the elimination of under cuts, overly large tuberosities, bony excrescences in the palate or on the lingual aspect of the mandible, all prominences of process and all loosened fragments. In addition to this, all root fragments are definitely extracted and pathologic areas curetted without invasion of such adjacent structures as the nasal floor, the antrum or the inferior dental canal. The coaptation of tissue flaps over the shaped ridge and the suturing brings about the exclusion of saliva and bacterial contamination, achieving rapid and, in comparison, comfortable healing.

"If cases are selected and studied, and the operation is performed with skill, thoroughness and careful asepsis, in order to accomplish a predetermined result—in short, if horse sense and surgical judgment are used, the result cannot be other than most satisfactory for both the prosthetist and the patient who does not care to advertise his dental misfortunes."

This procedure of Dr. Molt's is endorsed with slight deviations by such men as Shearer, Novitski, Lucas, Garnder and many other high-class operators. From the quotations it appears that there is a wide difference of opinion as to the advisability of this operation, yet our opinion is that if we could go to the offices of these men and see their work day after day, we would find that most of it is done in a simple way. There is so much to be gained by a conservative alveolectomy,

and as we see it so little danger of any disturbing after result, that all who make dentures should utilize this operation to the extent it is indicated.

While appreciating the fact that our attitude may invite the accusation of advocating that which is not aseptic, yet we cannot refrain from saying to you that much good can be done in the way of operating without sterile sheets, washing the patient's face with alcohol, etc. Neither is it necessary to have so many instruments. In addition to those usually found in the office of a general practitioner, very good results, that will be shown later, can be gotten in most instances with a process trimmer.

After practicing and teaching for ten years the advisability of lifting the mucoperiosteal flap, when necessary to conserve tissue, and as far as we know not once in that time having other than favorable results, it would appear that we have either been very fortunate or else there cannot be so much danger in this method. During this period it has been our privilege to operate on practically every type of abnormality found within the mouth, and so far as we know not one case has ever indicated that resulting conditions were other than beneficial.

In speaking to you of the minimum requirements necessary to do this work, do not conclude that the intent is to underestimate the value of asepsis—or the necessity for adequate armamentarium. Every effort should be made to see that nothing other than that which is sterile ever touches a wound, nor should one attempt any operative procedure without sufficient armamentarium. The desire, however, is to impress upon you that by a little effort on your part, a little closer studying of your cases both before and after removing teeth that you can perform many of these operations without fear of something awful happening. A word of caution, however, may not be amiss. Try to recognize your limitations and not go blindly into that which only leads to grief.

DR. GAVER.

PROSTHETIC dentistry in its relation to surgical preparation of the mouth presents two well defined aspects the details of which may be classified as follows: First, those contributing to the esthetic aspect, and second, those contributing to the efficiency of the dentures.

Some patients who have reached the denture stage and whose facial features have undergone a transformation due to the early loss of teeth, faulty dentistry, or other causes, often require surgical preparation of the mouth in order to restore as nearly as possible the normal features.

There is another type of patient whose mouth presents an unfavorable foundation for dentures, who would derive equal benefit in the way of efficiency by surgical preparation. In order to render better denture service for these unusual cases, surgical preparation of the mouth is advantageous, and it is with these advantages that this paper is concerned.

Advantages

Process reduction will enable the dentist to improve the appearance of the patient. Take for an example, a patient whose natural teeth are extremely long and protruding, with extensive alveolar process, and whose short lips are insufficient to cover the natural teeth and gums, in such a case, after extraction of the teeth, the alveolar process will not resorb sufficiently to enable the construction of an artificial denture that will greatly improve the patient's appearance. If the alveolar process is reduced both in height and width the lip will take a more normal position, and will also aid in securing a greater artistic arrangement of the teeth. If sufficient process is removed to permit the use of long anterior teeth, which will prevent while laughing or speaking the display of the always unsightly gum vulcanite, the patient may be given every assurance that a superior asthetic result will be obtained.

Time of securing dentures after extraction, always a great factor with the pa-

tient, will be greatly shortened by surgical preparation of the mouth. When this is explained to the patient there are few who will not submit to the operation, for who in these rushing times is willing to wait from six to twelve months for nature to do the work that can be done by the oral surgeon at once.

By surgical intervention an ideal shaping of the ridges may be accomplished and the absorption anticipated and lessened. This will permit of an earlier insertion of the dentures and a greater comfort will be assured the patient, because the tissues will heal more rapidly due to the absence of sharp points and margins of process. This immediate insertion of dentures will prevent the loss of muscle tone and facial contour and will also act as a bandage to the healing wounds.

Surgical preparation of the mouth presents another advantage in that it serves to make a better foundation upon which to build, for frequently there are cases which present spinous ridges and spicula of process which remain unabsorbed and afford an unfavorable base for the denture, I refer to the high, thin mandibular ridge; because of its character and the absence of flat surface, it is difficult to construct a plate that will be stable and comfortable to the patient. If this spinous ridge is surgically removed the amount of surface upon which direct pressure is brought to bear is increased and the retention and the stability of the denture is improved accordingly. The shape of the surface upon which an artificial denture is to rest, has much to do with the retention. Side walls are useful to prevent lateral motion, so, in the reduction of the alveolar process, the oral surgeon should be careful not to reduce these parts to such an extent that the lateral walls approach zero.

Another case to be prepared by the oral surgeon is one in which the maxillary tuberosities are of such an extent that it is very difficult to secure a perfect impression of these parts, and to construct a well fitting denture for the same. In cases of this type, when the mandible is in rest position, the maxillary tuberosities are in contact with the crest of the lower ridge necessitating the stopping of the posterior border of the denture on hard tissue, which will prevent securing the maximum retention. If these tuberosities are removed the distance between the crest of the upper and lower ridges is increased thus allowing the construction of dentures that will extend upon the soft tissues, a necessary feature for the stability and retention of the plates. Removal of tissues in this region of the mouth is to the prosthetist a question of removing only those parts to which he cannot actually and carefully fit the impression, and at the same time secure adequate space for the base plate and teeth.

The elimination of undercuts demands the attention of the oral surgeon in preparing the mouth for dentures. The undercuts which may appear in any part of the mouth and which are formed by prominences of unabsorbed process or true bone make is very difficult to secure a good impression. Even though the operator was successful in his impression taking, the finished denture would be difficult to insert because the periphery of the plate would not slip over the bony eminences; so this would necessitate the removal of part of the flange in order that the plate be seated in position. A dependable peripheral seal is not made possible when part of the flange is cut away, because it affords a means for an ingress of air and also for particles of food to collect in this part, a very objectionable feature to the denture patient. It is necessary in this case to remove bony eminences in order to eliminate undercuts. I should like to stress the fact that is much easier to cut bone away than it is to replace it, so many of the prominent areas, referred to, on the side of the ridges, instead of being cut entirely away, should be merely reduced to give a more symetrical outline. We must not lose sight of the fact that the greater the surface covered the greater will be the retention of the plates. Therefore, when these prominent areas are removed, as much surface as possible should be preserved and only such portions of

the bone or process cut away as is necessary in eliminating the undercuts.

Very seldom is the oral surgeon also a prosthedontist and so it becomes the duty of the prosthetist to furnish him with a guide, whereby he can prepare the mouth to meet the requirements of the prosthetist. This is best done by making a cast of the mouth before the operation. This cast is then trimmed by the prosthetist to his conception of what will produce an arch that will have the maximum surface and the greatest retentive form and which will not seriously interfere with the asthetic aspect of the denture. Occasionally when pathological conditions are present it is impossible for the oral surgeon to co-operate fully in following the guide, even in such cases the guide should be furnished so that he may produce as nearly as possbile the conditions the prosthetist desires.

Although this paper deals with the advantages of surgical preparation of the mouth for dentures, I do not wish to close leaving the impression that it is my viewpoint that every mouth should be submited to this operation, instead I wish to emphasize the fact that to my mind surgical preparation of the mouth is only for those cases in which the esthetic appearance of the patient can be improved and where the dentures can be made more comfortable and the masticating efficiency increased.

A CASE REPORT

(DRS. DAVIS AND GAVER)

One of the cases which illustrates a classification requiring surgical interference to secure better aesthetic and occlusal results is shown in the accompanying pictures. The case of a young woman about thirty-five years of age, whose mouth development consisted in an extensive over-bite with an unusually large development of alveolar process, producing as it did a most objectionable, if not repulsive appearance.

The case was referred to the clinic solely to correct appearances. Upon both clinical and radiographic examination it was shown that regardless of appearance an operation for the removal of teeth was necessary in the interest of the patient's health. This mouth produced a wide range of interesting conditions—very large teeth with long sturdy roots—many of the teeth pulpless with apparent breaking down at the apices—crowns badly broken down by caries with almost a complete loss of function in the irregular occlusal relation of the existing teeth. In addition, very extensive hypercementosis occurred in many instances. A consultation between the Departments of Exondontia and Prosthesis in the clinic at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery culminated in a decision to remove all teeth and to perform an alveolectomy for the purpose of creating a favorable condition to produce harmonious relations of teeth and to develop the aesthetic appearance of the patient.

Before operating impressions were gotten by the prosthetist and retained to show the original condition of the teeth and the relation of the jaws. It was decided to do a series of operations rather than complete the work at one sitting. This decision was reached through the conviction that the complications above mentioned would require considerable care and caution. Local anesthesia was used exclusively in the operations. On October 29 all superior teeth were removed. On November 5 all inferior teeth were removed. Impressions were taken and models secured by the prosthetist for the purpose of study. These models were marked and trimmed to the desired size and shape as a guide for the exodontist in cutting back the process. On November 19 a complete resection was done on both the upper and lower ridges. The following indicates the procedure in the operation of removal of alveolus:

Procedure: Anaesthesia made for the entire upper using both conduction and infiltration. Incision made along the right arch at gingivo-palatine line. All buccal and labial muco-periosteum lifted with muco-periosteal elevator, exposing process to and slightly beyond the tissue fold, then with process trimmer and rongeurs all excess bone was cut away, smoothed

if necessary with files, debris removed, tissues trimmed and brought to position. Suturing was employed only when necessary to hold tissue in apposition. Using a double mandibular injection for securing anesthesia on the lower the same procedure was carried out. Suturing in the lower was found more necessary because of the retracting of the muscles. The models shown will indicate the extent of bone cutting necessary in this particular operation. Because of the extreme cutting necessary to secure desired results, it was necessary to keep definitely in mind the location of the naso-palatine foramen and the maxillary sinus floor.

Eight weeks following the completion of the operations dentures were placed by the prosthetist that were at once comfortable, serviceable and so becoming that the entire appearance of this young woman was changed. The party referring this case made the statement that whereas she was originally objectionable because of her deformity, the correction made by the exodontist and prosthetist had produced a young woman actually good looking. She is happy, takes pride in herself and feels that she can now take her place with other women without being continually humiliated by her unfortunate facial deformity.

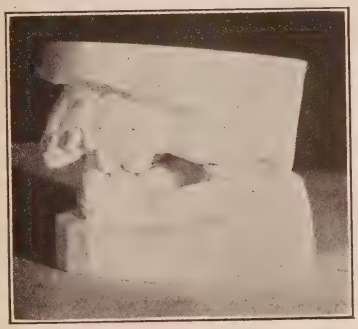

Figure 1. Models showing teeth and jaw relations of case before operation.

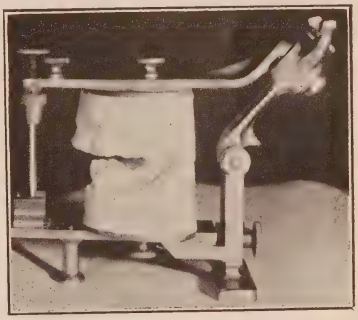

Figure 2. Showing jaw relations after extractions and before resecting alveolus. (Note approximating relations of tuberosities of upper arch to lower.)

Figure 3. Showing preparation of upper arch for denture construction.

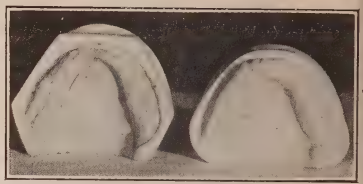

Figure 4. Showing preparation of lower arch for denture construction.

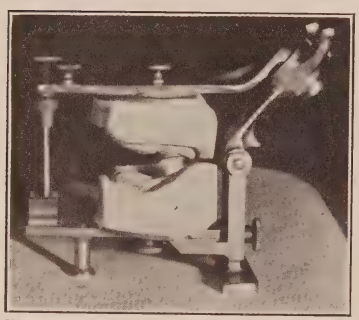

Figure 5. Showing jaw relations of upper and lower after resecting and ready for dentures. (Note clearance of posterior portion of ridges.)

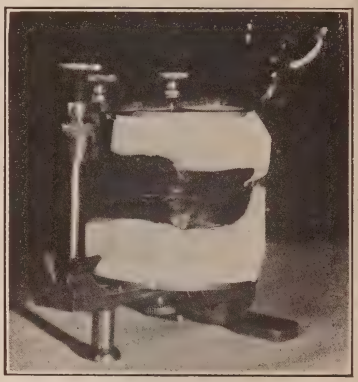

Figure 6. Bite-blocks and mounted models ready for set-up.

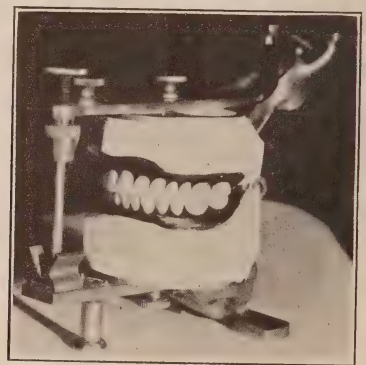

Figure 7. Presenting articulated full upper and lower dentures.

Figure 8. Showing full face view of case before and after treatment.

Figure 9. Showing profile view of case before and after treatment.

Dental Library

The Clarence J. Grieves Library Foundation

WITHOUT dental literature and ultimately dental libraries, dentistry would have stood still, and, like a stagnant, land-locked pool, would never have progressed. The last twenty-five years have made more contributions to dental literature and more and greater progress in the profession than in all previous years. In order to become better dentists, everyone must strive for a greater perfection, but so many advances have been made that it is almost impossible to keep up with the procession. One must absorb what he can from the journals and books as they come along, but no one can subscribe to all the journals, and few desire to create a private dental library. The ideal arrangement is to contribute and to use the volumes contained in an up-to-date library.

The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery has an excellent library; in fact, a library within a library, for there is housed in the library those journals and volumes of the Clarence J. Grieves Library Foundation of the Maryland State Dental Association. Due to limited space the dental library was separated from the main university library and is now in charge of a capable and efficient full-time librarian, Miss E. Rebecca Griffith. Starting from a small nucleus, the library has had an almost phenomenal growth. There is always need for such a library, and the constant use to which its volumes are put indicates its worth. The students use the books continuously, and a growing number of graduates in the city make use of them also. The library has grown rapidly due to the efforts of the school to build it up, and to the many valuable contributions that have been received.

In the year since the library has been established as a separate unit and since the establishment of the Clarence J. Grieves Library Foundation, the following contributions have been made to the library: Dr. Clarence J. Grieves, Baltimore, who gave his entire private library, consisting of some three hundred volumes; Mrs. William A. Montell, Baltimore (widow of William A. Montell, 1884); Miss Eva Leatherbury, Onancock, Va., (sister of the late Dr. Thomas B. Leatherbury, 1891); Mr. R. B. Cone, Hartford, Conn., (grandson of Dr. C. O. Cone, 1845); Dr. Thomas Eader, Frederick, Md.; Dr. Albert G. Kinum, Schnectady, N. Y.; Dr. Vilary P. Ivy, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. P. Matic, Jugo-Slavia; Dr. Nelson H. Ehle, Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. Abram Hoffman, Buffalo, N. Y.; Dr. Thaddeus P. Hyatt, New York, N. Y.; Dr. G. H. Thurlow, Fryeburg, Maine; Dr. H. B. Hamilton, Ithaca, N. Y.; Dr. Edward D. Frost, Elizabeth, N. J.; Drs. J. Edgar Orrison, Harry E. Kelsey, R. O. Sadler, F. F. Drew, Walter E. Green, J. Ben Robinson, George E. Hardy, Robert L. Mitchell, Horace M. Davis, Alex. H. Paterson, Burt B. Ide and N. H. McDonald, all of Baltimore; Baltimore Dairy Council; Howard Evans; Smith Dental Laboratory, Baltimore, and Dentists' Supply Company of New York.

These contributions are most valuable and greatly appreciated, not only by the students who use them most often, but also by the officials of the University and the trustees of the Clarence J. Grieves Library Foundation. Never throw away a dental journal or a book. If you have no use for them, mail or ship them to The Library, Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, 6 South Greene Street, Baltimore, and good use will be made of them.

The Philadelphia Re-Union

DURING the Seventh International Dental Congress last August in Philadelphia a reunion of the graduates of the consolidated schools now known as the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Dental School, University of Maryland, was called. Headquarters were established in a suite of rooms at the Bellevue-Stratford, and many of our alumni gathered there to talk of old times and renew former acquaintances. Our guest book shows over 150 graduates registered, and many from all over the world "looked in" for a few minutes' chat. Our President took up a temporary residence at the headquarters and cordially welcomed all callers.

Limited space prohibits publishing names of all those who participated in the reunion but we note a few from various parts of the country, Frank P. Duffy, R. I., 1906; J. W. Boydson, W. Va., 1900; Jas. Kendall Burgess, N. Y., 1891; Chas. F. Chandler, Ala., 1896; Chas. L. Alexander, N. C., 1882; L. Ashley Faught, Pa., 1877; F. C. Boardman, Fla., 1911; P. M. Mortenson, N. J., 1923; C. D. Wofford, Tex., 1912; O. P. Monagas, Porto Rico, 1909; J. Fernandez Carballo, Porto Rico, 1912; Nelson F. Shields, N. Y., 1884; Louis R. Gorham, N. C., 1906; E. F. Briggs, Maine, 1903; T. C. Wilson, Ga., 1891; R. L. Simpson, Va., 1896; Wm. F. Walz, Ky., 1892; Paul Stillman, N. Y., 1899; J. Hardin Baldwin, Ky., 1883, the first man upon whom the University of Maryland conferred the degree of D.D.S., did not miss this opportunity to prove his loyalty to the association and was accorded a hearty welcome when he appeared at headquarters. Names of well-known men from Maine to Texas and from Florida to the far Northwest were on our register. These and many others with their wives and sweethearts attended the banquet held at the Penn Athletic Club on the evening of August 24.

Speakers on the program were Dr. Harvey J. Burkhart, 1890; Dean J. Ben Robinson, 1914; Dr. T. O. Heatwole, 1895; Dr. B. Lucien Brun, 1905. The guest of honor was Dr. Albert L. Midgley who also addressed the gathering. Our President, Dr. Duffy, presided and he proved to be a most capable toastmaster. Vocal solos were rendered by Dr. Roy P. May, 1916, and Mrs. Elsa Baklor, the wife of Dr. Max K. Baklor, who is a member of the Executive Committee. This was a splendid party and voted a success by all present.

Among the attractions held in connection with the Congress and reunion was the clinic before the International Dental Congress given by Dr. Alex H. Paterson, Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry of our school. He was assisted in this clinic by the following: Dr. G. W. Gaver, Associate Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry, and Drs. W. W. Boatman, G. C. Karn, G. J. Phillips, and E. G. Gail, members of the teaching staff of the school.

Dr. George S. Koshi, who is in charge of Clinical Crown and Bridgework in the school, gave a clinic on porcelain jacket crowns and crown and bridgework. Much favorable comment has since been heard regarding Dr. Koshi's demonstrations.

Another feature of the congress and reunion was the historical exhibit of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. This was set up in the Exhibition Hall at the Commercial Art Museum and created more favorable comment than any other shown there.

Howard Evans was at the Dental Congress, too. Howard, who has served the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery as custodian for these nearly twenty-seven years, and whose father, Thomas, at his death, had to his credit twenty-three years of continuous faithful service, enacted the role of guardian of the historic and sacred treasures of the school that made up our exhibit at the Commercial Art Museum.

All in all it was a most successful and enthusiastic meeting but there were so many attractions in connection with the

Congress, and the meeting of the National Dental Association that the opportunity afforded for social purposes was limited. The next big reunion, we hope, will be held in Baltimore, where we may not only inspect our new school but visit our old friends and renew acquaintances we made while living in this good old city. It hasn't changed much and its famous Maryland hospitality ever obtains, so a whole-hearted welcome awaits us all in Baltimore.

*New Jersey Alumni's Dinner to the Faculty of Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Dental School, University of Maryland

November 30, 1926

LEARNING

Learn to live, and live to learn,
Ignorance like a fire doth burn,
Little tasks make large returns.

Bayard Taylor.

IT has been said that "the swiftness of time is infinite, which is still more evident to those who look back upon the past."

Having made many costly mistakes during the last thirty years and realizing this human misfortune, I asked a friend, who is a great surgeon and physician, "How old must a man be before he really develops what one may term common sense, etc." He replied, "When I was thirty-five I knew a great deal, and at forty-five had common sense; I am now sixty and am just beginning to use good judgment."

Twenty-five years have elapsed since many of us here in New Jersey were given our diplomas, and during all this time few have given much thought to assisting our faculty in sustaining, in a fitting way, the original fountain of dental education. This neglect is a grave mistake and to retrieve our misconduct, we all should become acquainted with the inner workings and construction of our schools in Baltimore.

You know, there is great fun in building almost anything we may be interested in. I believe this is the prime reason why we have a Baltimore dental college today, because we have in our school a building, fighting faculty. Why not let us all join in and at each request or opportunity, put our shoulders too and in this way help to do this building, and as we pass through, be proud of our Alma Mater.

These gentlemen, our faculty, cannot unfold to you all the many trials and controversies that they have passed through in order to survive and generate new growth in our schools. They consider it a more or less family or faculty affair, and it is not fitting to speak ill of the members of ones family. However, we are members of this family and really should know more about the inner workings of our schools, but we have been dis-associated and for that reason they do not come to us with their or our troubles, but instead, have fought the contest alone.

I wonder how many of you would give up the financial possibilities of a busy, lucrative practice for the meager compensation our faculty receives for their daily physical and mental energy they necessarily must expend. Many of us realize that our entire active period of practice is short and naturally the great majority of us bend easily to the habits of least resistance, not unlike many streams I have encountered and wallowed in. For this reason we have not upheld sufficiently these men who have so nobly kept the original model of organized dental teaching from decay and destruction.

* Dinner given in honor of Drs. J. Ben Robinson, Alex H. Paterson and H. M. Davis, who presented clinics to the Union County Dental Society, Elizabeth, New Jersey, on the day and evening of December 1, 1926.

Any original thing in the shape of a model, design, material, etc., should be preserved for many reasons. Evidences of this is shown in the museums throughout our country, and for this fundamental reason, these men have, by sheer grit, persistance, perseverance and pride, preserved and perpetuated, rejuvenated, reorganized and systematized the institutions from which we so greedily accepted our right to be called doctor of dental surgery.

Gentlemen, it seems to me this is an unusual evening because of the privilege to dine with the faculty of our schools, especially so because of that which they have accomplished and which is preventing just what happened in the New York schools of dentistry. They have lost their identity which is not a pleasant thing for those who have their diplomas. Don't you think it would be fitting for those of you who have a son who intends to study dentistry, to graduate from the same school?

In closing I wish to announce that our next meeting will be held on the evening of the first day of the New Jersey State Dental Society's annual meeting, April the 27th at the Robert Treat Hotel, Newark, N. J. Election of officers and the annual dinner will take place.

Charles A. Spahn, *Pres.*,
New Jersey Alumni.

Our Newly Elected Vice Presidents

William Frederick Walz, D.D.S., F.A.C.D.

THOSE who are acquainted with Dr. William F. Walz will readily understand why he should have been elected a vice-president of the Alumni Association of his Alma Mater. He is a man of much force, a dentist of distinction and a good fellow of broad acquaintanceship. He has lead a most active life since the beginning of his college career. Dr. Walz was born and reared in Lexington, Va. He graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1889, and the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1894. He at once engaged in the practice of dentistry in Lexington, Ky., and has been active in dental organizations since that time. He is a member of the Blue Grass and Kentucky State Dental Societies, having been honored by election to the presidency of the former. He is a member of the American Dental Association, participating at all times in its deliberations and contributing to its success, having served as a member of its board of trustees. He has been a member of the Kentucky State Board of Dental Examiners since 1912, and president of same from 1915 to 1926. This relation has presented an opportunity for participation in the National Association of Dental Examiners where his influence has been strongly felt. He was president of this organization for the year 1919. During the World War he was secretary of the Medical Advisory Board, Division 16, District of Kentucky. He was chairman of the committee from the National Association of Dental Examiners to study the needs and make recommendations for a National Board of Dental Examiners. He was made chairman of the combined committees representing the American Dental Association, the American Association of Dental Schools, the Maryland Association of Dental Examiners and the American College of Dentists, and chairman of the conference committee on the national board which made its report to the National Association of Dental Examiners in Philadelphia, August, 1926. During his college days he was a very ardent member of Xi Psi Phi Fraternity and has continued his activities in this respect to the present time.

Dr. Walz as shown in these references is a very active valuable member of the profession. His Alma Mater looks upon him with pride and in turn receives much encouragement and valuable assistance as a result of his broad experience.

James Kendall Burgess, D.D.S.

DR. BURGESS was born in Virginia, and in 1886 began the study of dentistry with Dr. J. Hall Moore of Richmond. He graduated from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1891, and for a short time practiced in Baltimore. He served as demonstrator of crown and bridge work in the school during the time he resided in that city. New York appealed to Dr. Burgess, and for a number of years he has been engaged in practice there. He retained his association with the old Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in the capacity of Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry, and traveled from New York to Baltimore weekly to lecture and supervise the work of his department. His contributions to dental journals are voluminous, and he has appeared before the profession in nearly every State in the Union as a clinician and demonstrator.

Dr. Burgess resides in Montclair, New Jersey, and has a summer home on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He is married and has one daughter and three sons. Two of the boys are at present students at Princeton University.

Persons and Personalities

WITH the fullest appreciation to all members of the Alumni Association who have done so much to crystallize enthusiasm and loyalty, it is due the Alumni, as well as the particular individuals, to say that our organization is the result almost entirely of the untiring efforts and true allegiance of Dr. George E. Hardy. Dr. Hardy spent many years of his life as an instructor in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. At the time of the amalgamation he felt that his past contribution to the Dental School in preparing young men for the profession justified his retiring from the responsibilities of such work. In severing his active connection with the school his loyalty and love for it in no way diminished. From the time of the merger to the present he has been every ready to sacrifice and give unstintingly of his time to carry on the necessary work of the Alumni Association. With a possible half dozen other dentists Dr. Hardy stands out as one of the most active members of the profession in Baltimore. He is always on hand to do. He has his convictions and stands by them, but at all times considers the interest of the profession first. At the time of the reorganization of the Maryland State Dental Association and the formation of component dental societies in Maryland, Dr. Hardy was elected the first president of the Baltimore City Dental Society. The many friends of Dr. Hardy among his students of the past will be pleased to know that he is just as young today as he was two decades ago.

Members of the Grieves Library Foundation Committee deserve special mention, for they are all prominent in dental activities. Dr. Harry E. Kelsey has recently been elected President of the Southern Association of Orthodontists, and we are advised that the coming meeting of this organization will be held in Baltimore. Dr. Horace M. Davis, Professor of Exodontia, Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, was one of the section officers at the International Dental Congress. Dr. A. H. Paterson, Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry, at the school, is the present President of the Maryland State Dental Association, while Dr. Norval H. McDonald, a member of the staff of the Department of Anaesthesia and Exodontia in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, has for some years been Secretary of the State Association. Dr. Hardy is chairman of this committee.

Dr. Clarence J. Grives was a recent visitor to the Dental School Library. He expressed himself well pleased with the

foundation named in his honor and to which he so generously contributed his personal library.

Dr. J. Ben Robinson, Dean of the school, has recently been elected Grand Master of the National Alumni Chapter, Psi Omega Fraternity.

The following graduates of the school were officers of sections at the Seventh International Dental Congress: Drs. Clarence J. Grieves, J. Ben Robinson, Charles L. Alexander, James Kendall Burgess, J. Leon Williams, Athol L. Frew, Horace M. Davis, Paul R. Stillman, Harvey J. Burkhart, William F. Walz, J. Hardin Baldwin, Emory A. Bryant.

Ranking with the leaders in dental education is our own Dr. Edward Hoffmeister who occupies the Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in our school.

Dr. W. G. Foster, former Dean, has been in ill health for some months, but is reported improved. Dr. Foster has retired to his country home, Idle-Awhile, St. Michaels, Md.

Dr. W. B. Finney, formerly Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry, is still active in his private practice and is interested in real estate.

Dr. George M. Anderson is now Professor of Orthodontia, President of the Baltimore City Dental Society, and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Alumni Association.

Other members of the Executive Committee who have not previously been mentioned are: Dr. Walter E. Green, Vice-President of the Baltimore City Dental Society; Dr. Max K. Baklor, a member of the staff of the Sinai Hospital, Baltimore; Dr. B. Sargent Wells, who for several years was an instructor in the Dental School; Dr. B. Lucien Brun, Past President of the Maryland State Dental Association, chairman of the Mid-Winter Clinic Committee, and our incomparable toastmaster; Dr. B. Holly Smith, Past President of the Baltimore City Dental Society. Much of the success of our Philadelphia reunion is due to these men.

Among the well-known members of our Alumni attending the International Dental Congress in Philadelphia last summer was our enthusiastic friend Charles A. Spahn of Newark, N. J. Through his zeal and interest the graduates of the Baltimore schools practicing in New Jersey were organized in April, 1925, into an active State alumni group. His opening remarks at the dinner given in Newark, November 30, which are published elsewhere in the Bulletin, indicate somewhat his devotion to the old school. In his beautiful offices, 47 Central Avenue, Newark, N. J., Charlie has four stained-glass delineations of dentistry's pioneers and patron saint, one of Dr. John Hunter, one of Dr. Chapin A. Harris, one of Dr. Horace H. Hayden, and one of Saint Apollonia. To show his interest in his Alma Mater he has provided in his will that these splendid works of art shall go to the museum of the Dental School. If one desires a renewal of his spirit of enthusiasm for his Alma Mater we know of no place he can get better service than from Charlie Spahn.

We note, other than those serving on the teaching staff of our school, the following prominent dental educators who are our alumni: Dr. Athol L. Frew, 1905, Dean and Professor of Oral Surgery, Baylor University, College of Dentistry; Dr. R. O. Schlosser, 1903, Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry, Northwestern University Dental School; Dr. R. L. Simpson, 1896, Professor of Crown and Bridge, and Dr. M. B. Rudd, 1898, Associate in Prosthetic

Dentistry, Medical College of Virginia, School of Dentistry.

We learn that Dr. F. L. Lewis, 1925, is interning at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and Dr. D. F. Lynch of the same class is at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

Dr. J. W. Smith, founder and former dean of the Dental Department of the old Baltimore Medical College, is still actively engaged in private practice.

The Alumni Association wishes to express its appreciation to our genial and hard-working president, Dr. Frank P. Duffy; to our efficient treasurer, Dr. George V. Milholland; and to our energetic secretary and editor, Dr. O. H. Gaver.

The annual dinner meeting of the New Jersey Alumni of the school will be held on the evening of Wednesday, April 27, at the Essex Club, Park Place, Newark. The officers of this loyal organization are: Dr. C. A. Spahn, 1903, president; Dr. W. J. Graft, 1910, Vice-President; Dr. F. T. Maxson, 1911, Secretary and Treasurer.

The New England Alumni Association had a very successful dinner meeting on the evening of January 12 at the Shrine Club, Providence.

This reunion of the graduates of the consolidated schools was arranged by the following committee: Dr. Frank P. Duffy, chairman; B. Cecil Burgess, 1906; E. A. Charbonnel, 1897; J. J. Gearon, 1910; Frederick Garland, 1909; Henry A. Martin, 1905; James F. Clarke, 1903; Edward F. Gill, 1900.

The New Englanders are planning for an Alumni gathering in Boston in May during the meeting of the Massachusetts State Society.

The 1907 class, U. of M., will hold a reunion in Baltimore during the sessions of the Maryland State Dental Association, May 2, 3 and 4. A special table has been reserved for the graduates of this class who will attend the testimonial dinner to Dr. Heatwole, and those who plan to be present are requested to communicate with Dr. G. E. P. Truitt, Chairman, 11 West Biddle Street, Baltimore. Other members of the class who are arranging for his reunion are Drs. L. J. Robertson, A. P. Scarborough, A. Cramer, and A. Georgion.

The school will appreciate the receipt of back numbers of the annual catalogues of the Baltimore Medical College, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and the University of Maryland, School of Dentistry.

Some very interesting letters have been received from a number of our older graduates. Dr. W. E. Boucher, 1900, is still crossing the ocean. In July he will make his thirty-first voyage. Dr. R. R. Vaughan, 1884, revisited Baltimore last June after being away for forty-three years, and called upon some of his old friends. Dr. William L. Fish, President of the Class of 1889, although totally blind, writes a very cheerful letter and hopes that the old school may soon be brought to the front rank of dental institutions in this country. Dr. Francis P. Hamlet, 1884, a student under Dr. E. Parmly Brown and the recipient of one of the first prizes of the college, is still in active practice and proud to be a member of the Alumni Association of the oldest dental college in the world. Dr. Charles F. Baylis, 1892, of Oneonta, N. Y., Past President of the Dental Society of the State of New York, sends his best wishes to the officers of the Alumni Association.

AN ODE

To the Faculty and Graduating Class of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery For Their Commencement Exercises, May 17th, 1910

By Charles F. Forshaw, M.D., D.D.S. (Hon. D.D.S., B,C. of D.S., July 4, 1891) of Bradford, Eng.

Here is greeting from Britain,
To you across the seas;
She never is forgetful
Of meetings such as these;
She grasps your hands full warmly,
And this her message sends:
"We're proud of our Alma Mater,
She has proved the best of Friends!"

VICTORIA "Tided" *Cartwright,
She "Titled" †Saunders too,
And dubbed them Knight most Courtly
With Order of the Blue.
Her Consort gave to ‡Robinson
As Mandate of His Will,
The Albert Royal Warrant
As tribute to his skill!

And §Reid, renowned in Scotia,
Our Empress-Queen retained,
And gave to him Appointment
So long as e'er She Reigned.
These Three our Monarch Favoured,
And justly so I guess;
But they prized—and prized as highly
Your Degree of D D.S.!

And ||Koecker, Dixon, Nasmyth,
Three Authors of repute,
With quaint old ¶Hayes and ||Levison,
Alas! Now all are mute.
But from the Realms Elysian,
They greet you well I trow;
And are present in the spirit
Because they Loved you so!

Because with fond affection
For merit amply hewn,
You gave them your Diploma
And called our Sons your Own.
And Crowned with your Distinction,
And Laurelled with your Bays,
Whilst Here they did you Credit
And tendered you their praise!

Praise all Sincere and Heartfelt—
To you, the Pioneer
Of Dental Education
Throughout each Hemisphere.
Thus so may all your Graduates
Your training ever Bless;
And Crown with Regal Splendour
Your Degree of D.D.S.!

Baltimore House,
Bradford, May 6, 1910.

*Sir Samuel Cartwright, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., President of the Odontological Society.
†Sir Edwin Saunders, F.R.C.S. Dental Surgeon to Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria.
‡Dr. James Robinson. Dental Surgeon to the Late Prince Consort.
§Robert Reid, M.D., F.R.C.S. Dental Surgeon in Scotland to Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria.
||Dr. Leonard Koecker, Rev. J. Brown Dixon, LL.D., and Drs. Nasmyth and Levison, were all Dental Authors of note during the middle of last century.
¶Dr. George Hayes, F.S.A., was a voluminous writer in the London journals on anything partaking of a Historical or Antiquarian nature perta'ning to the Teeth.

The names mentioned in the ode were those of distinguished English dentists, most of whom have passed to the great beyond. Among the older graduates now living in this country who have risen to positions of honor in the profession and in civil life might be mentioned:

Dr. H. W. Arthur, Bellevue, Pa., 1867, whose early instructions in dentistry were from the first graduate in dentistry, Dr. Robert Arthur, 1841, and who, after 58 years of active practice, during which period he contributed liberally of his time and talents for the good of the profession retired about a year ago. Dr. Arthur is now 84 years old and, according to recent advice received from him, is "hale and hearty."

Dr. Franklin Bernard, 1879, has been in active practice since graduation and has been not only honored in his pro-

fession by having been elected president of his local dental society, but is a member of the Hunt Club of Kennett Square, Pa.; has been a director of his local bank for many years and was recently elected president of that bank. Dr. Bernard, although in his seventy-fifth year, attends all meetings of the Alumni Association and the Reunion at Philadelphia last summer was honored by his presence.

There are men of this type all over the world who are shining examples to our younger graduates and whose "foot-prints" we should strive to follow.

BALTIMORE COLLEGE
OF
DENTAL SURGERY

The Bulletin

The National Alumni Association

OF THE

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

(The Oldest Dental College in the World)

AFFILIATED UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND 1923

The original B. C. D. S. Building—1840

DECEMBER, 1927

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THE BULLETIN

VOL. II DECEMBER, 1927 No. 2

The President's Message

OUR President in his greetings to you in the last issue of The Bulletin appealed for hearty co-operation and loyal assistance in making our association one of the finest in the country, this co-operation was given in a most enthusiastic manner by many of the graduates of this venerable and yet most progressive institution; not only did we receive the moral support but we received financial assistance as well.

Our organization is the only Dental Alumni Association that maintains headquarters, keeps "open house" and meets at the festive board during the annual meeting of the American Dental Association and for this outstanding activity we have received most favorable comments and compliments not only from our own members but from the graduates of other Dental Colleges, and it is safe to say at the present time that we have the most active Dental Alumni Association in the United States.

To those graduates who have not shown any active interest I am especially appealing at this time; you are urged to get into the fold and have your name placed upon the roll of membership which as years go by will become an honor roll of loyal graduates of a University that is rapidly taking its place among the finest in the world, it should be a very valuable asset to a successful practitioner to have this important and dignified affiliation.

The success of our Dental College depends to a large extent upon the activities of its graduates and members of this Association; students are necessary to continue the work and each class should be up to its comfortable capacity, this has usually been the case and we wish it to continue, we have nothing to apologize for in recommending students, our curriculum has been carefully prepared, our faculty and staff of instructors is equal to any in the country and with the completion of the new dental building we will have teaching facilities and equipment of the finest and most modern type. The Faculty of the University and the Officers of the Alumni Association are justly proud of our Association and we sincerely hope that you who have been negligent in this important obligation will take steps at once to become affiliated with us in this great Association organized to assist, commemorate and perpetuate our beloved Alma Mater.

FRANK P. DUFFY, 1906,

President

The Newer Periodontia

By Paul R. Stillman, ('99, B. C. D. S.)
D. D. S., F. A. C. D., F. A. A. P.

CLINICAL PROFESSOR OF
PERIODONTIA
New York University College of Dentistry,
New York City

It has been known for a long time that periodontoclasia is an infection. Studies in the field of research were made years ago in an effort to identify a specific organism as the primary etiologic factor. All efforts in this field have resulted in a failure to identify any such bacterium. This statement is made with the recognition that Vincent's infection should not be included, for with this one exception it is now recognized, that the bacteria that cause periodontoclasia, and are responsible, to a large degree for gingival infection, are non-specific in character. These are actually the common varieties which are also common to nearly all human mouths.

The part played by deposits of so-called "tartar" and other accumulations, so frequently seen in every day practice, are more properly judged to be the by-product of the inflammatory process. This symptom is so frequently recognized that certain investigators have believed periodontoclasia was simply a filth disease, but this is not strictly true. They have also claimed that it could not occur if the teeth were kept free from all deposits and debris. The Dental Hygienist was created from the minds of those who held that this same hypothesis was true. But again, it is unfortunately, *not* wholly true. This group held to the principle that cleanliness of the mouth was the foundation of mouth health. This idea in etiology puts the so-called "cart before the horse."

If you will draw upon your own experiences and apply what is termed "common sense" to the solution of this problem, you will soon arrive at the conclusion that all healthy mouths, physiologically, are clean. The human mouth does not become unclean until it is so depleted in vitality that health has been superceded by disease. Mouth filth is the product of this pathologic process, just as a scab is the product of a scratch. The truth is midway between these theories. Bacteria and deposits (tartar) and all oral filth are important as factors in the etiology of so-called pyorrhea, because they favor infection of the gingival tissue. But, any student of pathology knows that infection is not a spontaneous process. Healthy tissue has its own defense, while debilitated cells are open to almost any wandering colony that may find lodgment. In early stages of gingival infection, inflammation of the marginal gingiva may appear slight and relatively un-important. It is very important, however, to detect this early sign of infection and begin at once to build up the lost resistance in that mouth. For if a slight marginal gingivitis is permitted to go on unchecked, it will certainly invade the pericementum and alveolar process, whose resistance has already been lowered.

In view of the fact that traumatic occlusion is an almost constant factor in the lowering of periodontal tissue resistance, the attention of the leaders in this field has been focused sharply on this factor during the past ten years. Work along these lines has contributed greatly to the control of periodontal disease and also a better understanding of its nature. It is a fact that healing and resolution to health, especially of those of the more advanced stage, can only be successfully treated by giving relief from occlusal trauma and thorough scaling of efete

debris from the root surfaces and curettment of the denuded cementum.

There has been much misunderstanding by those not working in periodontia, and to some extent also by some who are, just what traumatic occlusion can have the etiologic importance which has been attributed to it. It has been easy for some to see that the disease process could cause traumatic occlusion, but not how traumatic occlusion could be a primary factor in the etiology. It should be admitted that traumatic occlusion is not the direct cause of this disease. What it does is to cause irritation to the supporting tissues of the teeth and thus throws the circulating mechanism out of balance. When function is disturbed to a degree, congestion results, and resistance is thereby lowered. Enter the bacterial colonists, who take up lodgment in the debilitated tissues destroying the epitielial envelope which gives cover to the blood vessels. The infecting organisms are ready when resistance has been sufficiently reduced in the marginal gingiva, and for a considerable time the infection is confined to this first line of defense. In the early stages, inflammation may appear to be slight and relatively un-important. It is very important, however, to detect this early sign of infection and to begin at once to build up the resistance of these tissues, for if early infection is permitted to go on unchecked, the deeper structures are sure to be involved by a process of extention. For bone whose resistance has been lowered by a constant irritant, such as traumatic occlusion provides, is also particularly susceptible to infection.

A pendulum swings both ways. Recent work by keen students working on this problem has brought about an orientation of the emphasis to be placed on the various pathogenic factors involved. As a result of this, the element of infection, which had been relegated to a decidedly secondary place as a factor of periodontal disease, is again brought to the front. This does not mean that these workers are relying on antiseptics and vaccines as in the days gone by. These things were failures and those who employed them failed, also. (Acute infections are again excepted.) But as regards the chronic types, which make up a high percentage of all periodontoclasia, antiseptics will never be more than palliatives, and palliatives have never gotten anyone on the road to health. The reason for this is that infection in the gingiva, as elsewhere in the body, must eventually be thrown off by the natural resistance resident in the health cells of that tissue. Periodontists today are using measures which will arouse and build up resistance in the tissue which is being treated. Periodontists are becoming more and more interested in the welfare of the circulation of the blood in the periodontal tissues than in anything else. For herein lies the secret of a high degree of success which was withheld from these specialists ten years ago. There are three elements in the terminal circulatory unit which require competent knowledge. These are, the arteriole, the capillary and the venule. The arteriole brings blood to the capillary loop. In the capillary, the nutriant elements are given off to the cells, and most of the tissue waste of this economy is absorbed. The chief function of the venule is to carry off the fluid delivered to an area by the capillary and possibly to absorb a little of the metastatic waste given off by the growing cell. Physiologists have centered attention upon the arteriole and the capillary, that is, on the thought of getting blood to the part and also the thought as regards the quality of that fluid.

It is now known that the function of the venule is even more important than it has been held to be. Arterial blood of a healthy individual will always contain those elements which are necessary to maintain cell nourishment. If this were not so, all tissue would die for want of sustainance. Nutrition is more often withheld from the cell by the retention of its waste products which is a constant by-product of cell life. It is of first importance then, that venous drainage be adequate for the correct and necessary growth of tissue. Otherwise the tissues will be poisoned by their own by-products, even if no infection be present in that tissue. It is of prime importance then, that venous drainage be adequate in the gingiva.

But when infection occurs! That opens up another avenue, the etiologic importance

of which has already been discussed. Here the products of the bacterial action and the toxins recognized in this process must be carried away from the scene by the venous system. But the circulation in the venule is important for still another reason. The rate at which the arteriole and capillary can bring blood to the part depends upon the removal flow which is the function of the venule. When venous congestion occurs, as it always does in marginal gingivitis, the circulation rapidly approaches a condition of stasis. Such a condition of affairs can only find relief through a more rapidly emptying vein beyond. Not by increasing arterial pressure, because the ciculatory mechanism happens not to be constructed in a manner that will accomplish this, even when greater pressure is applied by the heart. In the revivifying of tissue the scavenging problem is the important focus for our attention.

The principals of "Physical Culture for the Gingiva" have been set forth by the writer of this article in Dental Cosmos, October, 1924. To the reader of this article who is interested in this present subject, a reprint will be mailed upon request. Its contents have no proper place as an addenda to this paper.

The foregoing represents an original communication which Dr. Stillman very kindly prepared for this issue of the BULLETIN. (Editor's Note.)

Message from Dr. Pearson, the President of the University of Maryland

From the standpoint of the School of Dentistry, the most important question that can be asked is,—What of the future?

This will depend chiefly upon four factors,—faculty, students, physical equipment and income. Just now much study is being given to physical equipment. A few months ago it seemed to be generally agreed that the School of Dentistry would be fortunate if its present building could be extended to Lombard Street. Instead of that, much better facilities have been provided for by the State through the interest and support of the Governor and Legislature. The new building will be located diagonally across the corner from the present building with its main front on Greene Street. The plans call for two entrances for the convenience of the two schools of Dentistry and Pharmacy. The State appropriation makes available a sum far in excess of the full amount of the much-discussed dental surplus as claimed by the dental faculty and a similar surplus for the Pharmacy School.

This is a matter for congratulation of all concerned.

With the facilities of the new building, with a strong and loyal faculty, with a group of well selected students, and with sufficient income, it is expected to have a Class A School of Dentistry in the University of Maryland. Here instruction will be given that will be of great benefit to the whole State. Some research work will be carried on also.

The State of Maryland should have such a Dental School for many reasons; one of them being the fact that this school is the oldest in the world. It is an honor to a state to be first in anything that is worthwhile. Maryland has many such honors and is proud of them and the early foundation of her School of Dentistry is not the least of them. We believe that the State of Maryland will have increasing reason to be proud of her School of Dentistry as time passes.

University Smoker

With an attendance of between six and seven hundred persons, at the Smoker tendered by the University to students and instructors at Lehman's Hall, on October 6th, a unique and inspiring occasion resulted. The purpose of the gathering was to have the students and instructors of all the Professional Schools mingle and commingle.

The entertainment provided was of a healthy and enjoyable nature throughout the full program. It was gratifying to note many instructors scattered in the audience side by side with students. An excellent musical program, both vocal and instrumental was provided by the Glee Club and Orchestra under the leadership of Dr. Roy P. May, both organizations are composed of students in the School of Dentistry.

Following immediately the incidents of the first hour of the program, "smokes" were distributed to the audience as a soother of prossible high strung nerves in preparation for the more sober aspects of the evening's entertainment. Former Dean Heatwole presented President Pearson, who, after expressing his pleasure on being able to attend the meeting, launched into a recital of the ideal in mind concerning the future of the institution over which he has been called to preside. His reference to traditions of importance of still higher attainments made a deep impression on his audience. The style and forcefulness of his statements on what he wished the University to be, proved both masterful and inspiring. He said "It is my ambition that graduates of this University shall be preferred among men *because* they are graduates of the University of Maryland". He concluded his remarks with another excellent and idealistic expression of what he wished for the institution of the future in the following choice language: "I want our work to be so fine and the personnel of our students to be so good, that this University will have a reputation which will benefit every graduate". Simple enough language, but eloquent because of its simplicity and the weighty meaning conveyed.

Then followed short addresses by the Deans of the various departments of the Baltimore Schools, and the affair adjourned.

1927 Graduates

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery
Dental School, University of Maryland

Samuel Abrams	Jersey City, New Jersey
Rafael Rodriguez Alvarez	Habana, Cuba
John Apirian	Waterbury, Connecticut
Eugene Landis Baish	Baltimore, Maryland
Carl Frederick Bock	Baltimore, Maryland
Richard Hopkins Boggs	Franklin, West Virginia
Robert A. Boggs, Jr.	Marietta, Ohio
Howard Rogers Burns	Bergenfield, New Jersey
Harry Lewis Bush	Park Ridge, New Jersey
Samuel Harold Byer	Trenton, New Jersey
T. Joseph Cahill	Smithburg, West Virginia
Augustine Louis Cavallaro	New Haven, Connecticut
Morris Edward Coberth	Baltimore, Maryland
James Aloysius Condry	Clarksburg, West Virginia
John Huson Demarest	Verona, New Jersey
Francis Philip Donatelli	Roseta, Pennsylvania
Brice Marden Dorsey	Baltimore, Maryland

Almon Peter Doty	Plainfield, New Jersey
William W. Douglas	Bayonne, New Jersey
Walter Egbert Duryea, Jr.	Hawthorne, New Jersey
James Webster Eagle	Keyser, West Virginia
Arthur Bentley Ellor	Bloomfield, New Jersey
Raymond Epstein	Newark, New Jersey
Dick H. Erwin	Charlotte, North Carolina
George Nelson Fenn	Waterville, Connecticut
Avery Williams Fitch	New London, Connecticut
John P. Fitzgerald	Alexandria, Virginia
Lewis Fox	Norwich, Connecticut
Charles A. Garverich	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Sidney R. Graffam	Unity, Maine
Harry Griffin	Susquehanna, Pennsylvania
Theodore Grotsky	Bayonne, New Jersey
Robert C. Hanna	Bethel, Connecticut
L. Orville Herring	Clinton, North Carolina
Frederick J. Hess	Washington, D. C.
William Paul Hoffman	Hagerstown, Maryland
James Holdstock, Jr.	Troy, New York
Alwyn Hundley, Jr.	Baltimore, Maryland
Frank Hurst	Winona, West Virginia
Kenneth Earl Hurst	Wilsonburg, West Virginia
John Miller Hyson	Hampstead, Maryland
Joseph Austenous Jameson	Hughesville, Maryland
Alexander Tunnel Jennette	Washington, North Carolina
Henry J. Karas	Chicopee, Massachusetts
James A. Keefe	Bridgeport, Connecticut
Frederick Joseph Kinch	Rumford, Maine
Robert J. King	Williamsport, Pennsylvania
Walter Wilson Kirk	Darlington, Maryland
Isaac H. Koppel	Baltimore, Maryland
Walter J. Lammers	Baltimore, Maryland
Louis Lauer	Newark, New Jersey
Preston LeRoy McClain	Chicago, Illinois
James Francis McGann	Providence, Rhode Island
J. Frank McGrail	New Haven, Connecticut
Frank Paul McLay	N. Andover, Massachusetts
Charles Anthony McMullen	Studenville, Ohio
Raymond Grantly Mackwiz	Baltimore, Maryland
James Marrone	Frederick, Maryland
Marcolina Fernandez Martinez	San Juan, Porto Rico
Oliver Shipley Moore	Globe, North Carolina
William H. Morrison	Burlington, Vermont
Conrad W. Newberg	New Haven, Connecticut
John Michael O'Boyle	Scranton, Pennsylvania
Walter James O'Lone	Washington, D. C.
Claret Arthur Oneacre	New Martinsville, West Virginia
Richard Clayton Orrison	Lovettsville, Virginia
Joe Pharr	Charlotte, North Carolina
Adolph R. Prescher	Plantsville, Connecticut

Earle Tudhope Prouty	Swanton, Vermont
Pierce Quirk	Jersey City, New Jersey
Albin Walter Rauch	Newark, New Jersey
Emilio Catasus Rodriguez	Habana, Cuba
John P. Rohrbough	Weston, West Virginia
Jacob N. Rose	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Charles Ruderman	Newark, New Jersey
Carl Purvis Russell	Annapolis, Maryland
Louis Robert Schilling	Carlstadt, New Jersey
Jacob Schwartz	Newark, New Jersey
Burke Jennings Shanklin	Union, West Virginia
Richard Reynolds Shoaf	Lexington, North Carolina
William A. Stewart	Bayonne, New Jersey
Juan Font Suarez	San Juan, Porto Rico
Samuel Tuttle	Revere, Massachusetts
Ernest John Weber	Clifton, New Jersey
Ross Bond White	Cleveland, Ohio
Clifford LeRoys Whitman	Lyndhurst, New Jersey
John Alexander Wierman	Dillsburg, Pennsylvania
Samuel H. Wilde, Jr.	East Orange, New Jersey
J. Paul Wintrup, B. S.	Wilmington, Delaware
Albert Woolfson	Baltimore, Maryland
Benjamin Paul Yuckman	Elizabeth, New Jersey

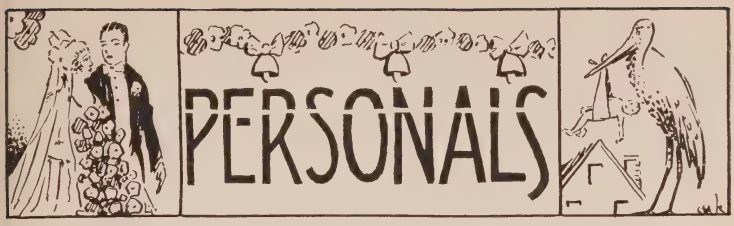
HONORS

University Gold Medal for Scholarship

William Paul Hoffman

Honorable Mention

Jacob N. Rose
Louis Robert Schilling
J. Paul Wintrup
Frank Hurst
Brice Marden Dorsey



Miss Carmen Dabian and Dr. Fred Toulouse, Jr., class 1926, were married June 20, 1927.

Miss Anna Diamond and Dr. J. C. Kiell, class 1922, announced their bethrothal October, 1927.

Miss Ruth Howie and Dr. H. S. Plaster, class 1926, were married October 14, 1927.

Miss Elsa Finckel and Dr. J. B. Bradley, class 1924, were married June 25, 1927.

Miss Vivienne Akers and Dr. C. W. Chewning, class 1926, announced their bethrothal. 1927.

Miss Agatha Akers and Dr. Dick Erwin, class 1927, announced their bethrothal. 1927.

Miss Clemence Hoffman and Dr. Elmer A. Perry, class 1923, were married September 8th, 1927.

Miss Lillian Gandel and Dr. B. O'litsky were married June, 1927.

Miss Josephine Manfaso and Dr. Daniel Shehan were married June, 1927.

Ann Elizabeth McGovern, born July 15, 1927, at West Warwick, R. I., daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. J. McGovern.

Phillip J. Conley, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. Phillip J. Conley of West Warwick, R. I., born May 22, 1927.

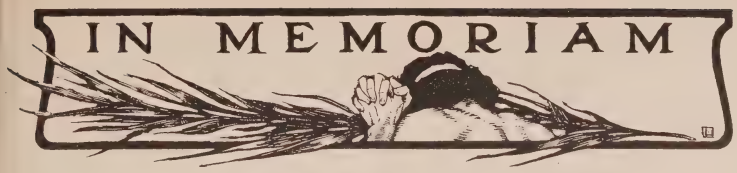
Dr. and Mrs. C. Adam Bock, of Baltimore, now boast of a son, Donald Dickenson, born October 31, 1927.

Dr. and Mrs. L. O. Brightfield, of Baltimore, have a son, Richard Oliver, born September 28, 1927.

Dr. and Mrs. George S. Koshi announced on July 28 the arrival of a son, J. Ben Koshi.

Dr. and Mrs. Ethelbert Lovett announce the arrival of a daughter, Elizabeth Anne, December 8, 1927.

DOCTOR CLARENCE JONES GRIEVES



DOCTOR CLARENCE JONES GRIEVES

PART I

DR. CLARENCE JONES GRIEVES, son of Edward Weldin and Lucretia Jones Grieves, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, October 23, 1868. His family came to Baltimore about 1881, where he resided until his death, which occurred on Friday, November 4, 1927. He is survived by his widow Hanah Ramsey Grieves and one son, Edward W. R. Grieves, and one grandson, Edward Rutledge Grieves, and his stepmother, Laura S. Grieves.

Dr. Grieves received his education in the public schools of Wilmington and Baltimore and graduated in one of the first classes of the Polytechnic Institute after it was organized. His Father, Edward Weldin Grieves, a mechanical engineer, was connected at different times with the Harlen, Hollingsworth Company, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and other Companies interested in fuel and transportation. Through interest aroused by his studies at the Polytechnic Institute and association with his Father's work. Dr. Grieves on leaving school, entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but soon became interested in dentistry through Dr. Richard Grady, who had been associated with the inception of the Polytechnic Institute. He entered the University of Maryland, Dental Department, and graduated in the class of 1888. Upon his graduation he was immediately appointed Assistant Demonstrator in Operative Dentistry, which position he held until 1892, when he was made Assistant Professor in crown and bridge work, holding this position until 1906. He was then called to the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, to take up a Professorship in Comparative Anatomy and Histology, and remained there in that capacity until he resigned to enter the service of the United States, in 1917. In 1913, through the efforts of Dr. Grieves a Dental Clinic was established at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and he was made Chief of Staff, only resigning from that position about 1925, when his health made it impossible for him to give it further attention.

In 1917 and 1918 Dr. Grieves served as Lieutenant in the Naval Reserve, being special instructor in the Dental Corps and Dental Consultant in the Hospital, at Great Lakes Training Station. He was also instructor in the Army and Navy Dental School in Washington since its opening and Lecturer in the Dental Department of the Naval Medical School.

He became a Fellow of the American College of Dentists at the time of its organization, being one of the charter members.

Among the honorary distinctions which were bestowed upon Dr. Grieves was the Master of Arts degree, awarded by the University of Michigan in 1921. In 1922, the Connecticut State Dental Association awarded him the Newell Sills Jenkins medal, this medal being given annually to the man who is considered to have made the most outstanding contributions to dental science during the year. Two other medals were conferred upon Dr. Grieves for practically the same reason; the Callahan medal, which is conferred yearly by the Ohio State Dental Society and the Jarvie medal, which is conferred by the New York State Dental Society, which also confers a Fellowship upon the recipient.

Seeking a suitable way in which to honor him his own State Association in 1925 voted a considerable fund from its treasury for the support of a library, to be known as the Clarence J. Grieves Library Foundation. As a nucleus, Dr. Grieves gave his own personal library and this has been added to both by the funds which the Foundation yields annually, and by numerous contributions from friends and admirers of Dr. Grieves both in the Profession and among the publishers, so that the library is rapidly becoming of great value, especially as it is located in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, at the University of Maryland, where it is accessible alike to students and members of the Profession. He was also made an honorary member of the American Society of Orthodontists and numerous State and other Societies.

Dr. Grieves began his career of study and investigation of dental problems almost at the time of his graduation from the University of Maryland Dental Department in 1888, and has never ceased to be one of the most strenuous workers along these lines. There was none of the literature during the early years of his practice which escaped him, and he very early began to make valuable contributions to it. His research and investigation of the various metals used in the construction of orthodontic appliances was the first valuable contribution along this line other than reports of clinical evidence secured as result of observation or experiment in the mouth.

It was thought desirable to have someone make an investigation who could not be prejudiced in his original views, and therefore someone other than an orthodontist was selected and Dr. Grieves had already established a reputation which led to his being asked to undertake this particular work. About the same time he made an exhaustive study of the effects of heat during soldering upon porcelain teeth which added valuable data to that subject.

He then became deeply interested in the subject of focal infections and carried on a continuous research in this subject in conjunction with Dr. Baer and other physicians and surgeons who were early interested in this field, and his study and clinical observation has continued until the present time. During this long period he has contributed voluminously to the literature, his field of observation having been greatly broadened by the material constantly passing through the dental clinic of the Johns Hopkins Hospital which was established by him.

His college work was interrupted for the first time after his graduation, by the World War, at which time he resigned his position as Professor of Histology and Comparative Anatomy in the old Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, to enter the service.

Among other contributions he made were some studies of the literature relating to endocrinology in its relation to development of the teeth and supporting structures.

His most recent and perhaps most valuable work is that on which he was engaged at the time he became ill, at the Hunterian Laboratories of the Johns Hopkins Hospital in conjunction with Drs. McCollum and Shipley. Dr. Grieves has made reports of his findings relative to the effect of experimental diet upon the teeth of rats, having made studies of the teeth and jaws of more than twelve hundred. His long and faithful service in the various dental societies, including the National, to which he has belonged as an active member, serving in an administrative capacity in almost every position and the numerous societies of which he is an active or honorary member, all attest to the esteem and regard in which he was held by the Profession as a whole.

In private practice Dr. Grieves was always successful from the beginning and enjoyed a large clientele. His patients were also his friends and many join his family and Professional friends in mourning his untimely death. For several years after his graduation, Dr. Grieves, Dr. Richard Grady and Dr. H. A. Wilson, were associated at the same address on Howard Street. Later he moved from there to the corner of Park Avenue and Madison Street, which property he purchased and occupied as his office until his health necessitated his discontinuing practice.

Personally he was one of the most genial and delightful of companions and he has hundreds of intimate friends in the Profession throughout the country, who remember well his keen sense of humor and kindly disposition.

His private life was exemplary in every way. He had a generous and hospitable nature and discharged every obligation to his family and society with the utmost fidelity. He was never happier than when sharing his delightful home and home-life with his friends. He was cut off suddenly in the flower of his success but his example and work will continue to live and bear fruit.

A bibliography of the writings of Dr. Grieves' would be too long to append here, but among the most outstanding contributions which might be mentioned are:

"Patent instruments but not Methods," 1898. Items of Interest.

"The Porcelain Facing Soldered and Checked," 1909. Dental Cosmos.

"The Behavior of Certain Metals in the Mouth Base and Noble Metal Appliances, in Orthodontia," 1910. Items, A. S. of O.

"Infections resulting from Lowered Vitality Caused by Unhygienic Mouths," 1913. Dental Cosmos.

"Dental Periapical Infection as the Cause of Systemic Disease," 1913. N. D. A. Meeting, Dental Cosmos.

"A Classification of Teeth, the Diseased Pulps and Apices of which are Related to Infective, Focal and Systemic Sequelae," 1920. N. D. Journal.

"The Importance of the Deciduous and First Permanent Molars in Normal Occlusion, and the Incidence of Both Groups as Systemic Infection Foci," 1921. Dental Cosmos.

"A Preliminary Study of Gross Maxillary and Dental Defects in Three Hundred Rats on Defective Diets," 1922. N D. Journal, Johns Hopkins Bulletin.

"The Relation of Nutrition to Teeth," 1922. Proceedings of American Child Hygiene Association.

"The Effect of Defective Diets on Teeth. The Relation of Calcium, Phosphorus and Organic Factors to Caries-like and Attaching Tissues Defects," 1922. Journal American Medical Association.

PART II

In the passing of Clarence Jones Grieves, Class 1888 Dental Department University of Maryland, our Association has lost one of its most distinguished members.

His sudden death occurred at his residence 3401 Greenway, Baltimore, November 4th, 1927, after nearly five years of continued invalidism, brought on by a slight hemiplegia, which, while it prevented him from resuming his practice or continuing his scientific research work, in no wise affected his mentality nor his interest in his profession or in current events. Indeed, one of his greatest pleasures during that time was in social intercourse with his personal and professional friends. With these he would discuss matters of interest occurring in National or State Dental Associations and freely express his ideas.

He was a thorough student of current literature and could amuse himself for hours each day with a good book and took interest in discussing it with any one who had read it.

In a publication such as our Alumni Bulletin, which is read only, or mostly, by members, a somewhat more intimate picture of the life of our friend may be written than could be published in a Journal of wider circulation.

For that reason I may be pardoned for setting before you at some length a view of the character of Dr. Grieves that was not obvious to all of his acquaintances.

His professional and public achievements which have been published in the current professional Journals are known to all of us, but his loyalty as a friend, his love and devotion to his family and his charming and ideal home life were known to compara-

tively few. Not that he had an aversion to admitting a larger number into this circle, but that he was so filled with this happy association which was so self-sufficient and satisfying, it never occurred to him to extend it indefinitely.

Dr. Grieves married, in 1896, Lillian Ramsey who died in 1900, leaving a son, Edward. In 1903 he married Hannah Littig Ramsey his wife's sister. His family consisted for many years of his wife and son and his wife's sisters and mother. Mrs. Ramsey his wife's mother never knew Clarence other than as a most devoted son and to his wife's sisters he was both father and brother. The family lived together with Dr. Grieves on Club Road, Roland Park for many years.

Dr. Grieves father, the late Edward Weldin Grieves was a native of Wilmington Delaware, where Clarence was born October 23rd, 1868. They moved to Baltimore while Clarence was still a youth, so some of his preliminary education took place in Wilmington and was finished in what was then known as The Manual Training School, now the Polytechnic Institute, Baltimore.

Between Clarence and the elder Grieves there was always a most cordial comradeship. They were to each other brothers, rather than father and son, and towards his stepmother, who survives him, he always showed the kindest and most considerate attitude. Dr. Grieves' own mother was Miss Lucretia Jones of Wilmington, Delaware, who died while he was quite a child. She was a sister to Dr. Robert Jones a prominent dentist, Mr. Henry Jones of the Harlan Hollinsworth Co., of Wilmington, Delaware, and also to Mr. Jones of Pusey and Jones Co., of the same city.

His only son, Edward W. Grieves, is a successful business man, living in the new residential section of the City known as Homeland on North Charles Street. He is married and has a son, Edward R. Grieves.

Between Dr. Grieves and his son there existed up to the day of his death the same fraternal and brotherly feeling that he bore towards his own father. They were companions and friends as well as father and son.

Could a man of such attributes ever be a failure?

Even if he had never been known as the successful dentist that he was, or the brilliant writer or painstaking and thorough research worker or the lucid and logical speaker that he was known to be, his life would have been well worth while.

A man who has lived almost his three score years with never a shadow of a dishonorable or even an unethical charge against him, has been a success. He could not help but leave an influence for good in the world and the deeds he has done and the love he has created will live a long time in the memory of those who knew him.

These ideals of his character may not have been universally known but that they were not limited to his family and intimate friends at home, is shown by the numerous and widely distributed telegrams and letters of sympathy and condolances received by the family. These came from all parts of the country and not only attested to the high esteem in which Dr. Grieves was held by the profession at large, but many of these expressed their personal affection and love.

Space does not permit me to even name them here, but from among them I will mention a beautiful personal letter to Mrs. Grieves from Dr. Russell W. Bunting of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The letter said in part, "We who have known him so well and for so long a time, have felt his absence at our dental gatherings. I have missed his kindly counsels at our deliberations. He was a good friend, a wise counsellor and a great scientist. In passing he has left behind a host of friends who loved him dearly and a record of real achievement in the literature and science of his chosen profession." And again another said "Clarence was very dear to us and we admired him for his great talents as well as for his splendid personality. Having been in close association with him in a number of

National capacities, I learned to know and appreciate his worth and talents as I think very few men in the profession did, and knowing them loved him for his worth and loving qualities of heart. You have a very precious memory that is worth more than gold and some of that memory we share with you."

Such sentiments coming from abroad, serve to illuminate that phase in the character of Clarence J. Grieves which I believe places him on a higher plane than even his unusually successful professional attainments have done.

Geo. E. Hardy,
Class 1888.

The biography of Dr. Grieves was written in two parts by two of his closest friends and associates. We are indebted to Dr. Geo. Hardy and to Dr. H. Kelsey, of Baltimore, for the foregoing.

Memorial Volume

At a recent meeting of the Trustees of the Clarence J. Grieves Library Foundation a resolution was adopted to publish a Memorial volume giving the history of the Foundation and including all the writings on professional subjects published by Dr. Grieves during his life, as well as any magazine articles or clippings bearing on his history or work.

This is a rather ambitious undertaking and cannot be done without the co-operation of members of the Alumni Association, some of whom will be asked to assist and all of whom could help by forwarding any reprint of Dr. Grieves papers which may be available, and also by subscribing towards the expense of such a publication.

It was the intention of Trustees to print only five or six volumes of such a book, but if there should be a sufficient demand for more and should the Alumni Association see fit to contribute, a larger edition will be printed.

GEO. E. HARDY,

Chairman of the Trustees of The dation of The Maryland State Dental Association.

In Memory

Dr. F. C. House, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Class of 1902, died February 18, 1927. Veteran of Spanish-American War.

Dr. Adelard J. Fortier, Pawtucket, R. I., class of 1894, died April 14, 1927.

Dr. Curtis W. Merrill, Elizabeth, N. J., class of 1912, died September 20, 1927. Veteran of the World War.

Dr. J. W. Helm, New Windsor, Md., class of 1885, died November, 1927.

Dr. Hugh W. Arthur, Bellevue, Pa., class of 1867, died October 11, 1927, aged 84; veteran of the Civil War. Former member of the State Board of Dental Examiners, and former president of the State Dental Society.

WILLIAM MOZART HAYDEN

IN the death of William Mozart Hayden, Baltimore loses one of its most active, capable, and distinguished business men.

Mr. Hayden was born in Howard County, Maryland, March 24th, 1848. His father, Edwin Parsons Hayden, was a prominent lawyer of that county, who died comparatively young, leaving a widow and six children. William M. Hayden, the youngest of this family, early sought a business opportunity and in 1864 entered the money department of the Adams Express Company, then an important money shipping channel for both the government and Baltimore Bankers. In 1872 he entered the service of the Eutaw Savings Bank, then an institution of modest resources. Beginning at the bottom, he worked his way through all the positions of the staff of that institution until 1905, when he was elected president of the bank to which he had given so many years of service. He gave untiring devotion to the activities in which this banking institution took part in the commercial and industrial progress of Baltimore, developing a business of high standing, second in resources to none in the community, and with the respect of the many other splendid institutions in Baltimore. His ability, judgment, and itngerity were recognized and sought by other business men and large financial organizations. He was a director and a member of the Executive Committee of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, of Baltimore, and its associate, the Mortgage Guarantee Company.

Mr. Hayden always looked with reverence upon the splendid character and unusual merits of his illustrious grandfather, Horace H. Hayden. In many respects he closely resembled in his ideals his grandfather, to whose memory he was so devoted. He was a patron of art, interested in scientific improvements in general, a man with deep interest in civic progress, a man of unusual culture, and a gentleman of the old school. He was one of the oldest members of the Maryland Historical Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, and a Son of the American Revolution.

The Alumni of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery takes more than casual notice of the passing of him, who so closely resembled and constantly revered that one to whom professional dentistry owes most, the distinguished pioneer of dental education, Dr. Horace H. Hayden.

Dr. Bryson Gill began the practice of dentistry in Baltimore in 1820. Anticipating his beginning practice. he constructed a dental cabinet of unusual distinctiveness for that period. This dental relic was finally in the possession of the widow of the late Dr. Richard Lee Gill, grandson of Dr. Bryson Gill and son of the late Dr. C. M. Gill. The antique has recently been purchased by subscription and donated to the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery where it occupies a temporary place in the office of the Dean. After the completion of the new building, this cabinet, together with the one used by Dr. Robert Arthur, Class 1841, and donated to the school by Dr. W. B. Finney, will be placed in the school museum.

DETROIT MEETING

American Dental Association

Alumni headquarters
Rooms 1218
1219
1220
Book Cadillac Hotel
From Maine to Texas
Number of Alumni registering 45
Oldest Alumnus registering
Dr. Archie McAlpin
18 Kennady St.,
Bradford, Pa.
Baltimore Dental College 1881

Next oldest Alumnus
Dr. G. V. Milholland
Benson Bldg.,
Baltimore, Md.
Baltimore College of Dental Surgery 1891

Alumnus traveling greatest distance
Dr. H. W. Hoffer,
Kaufman, Texas
Baltimore College of Dental Surgery 1895
Dr. G. C. Shoaf,
Medical Arts Bldg.,
Mexico City, Mexico & San Antonio, Texas

G. M. A.

ACTIVITIES OF OUR ALUMNI

Our Dean, Dr. J. Ben Robinson, 1914, was Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Organization at the A.D.A. meeting in Detroit.

Dr. Harry B. McCarthy, '23, Superintendent of the Clinic at the Dental School was elected Secretary of the Section on Operative Dentistry of the A.D.A.

Dr. Myron Price, '22, was appointed Pediadontist to the Sinai Hospital of Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Lawrence Houston, '18, was elected to the City Council of Baltimore, Md.

Dr. J. S. Hopkins, of Bel Air, Md., was elected Chairman of a committee to formulate plans for the dental education of the pupils in the lower grades of the Harford County schools. Dr. G. A. Willis was elected Secretary to the same committee.

The Southern Society of Orthodontists will hold their annual meeting at the Belvedere Hotel, April 27th and 28th, 1928. Dr. H. Kelsey, of Baltimore, is president.

Dr. James F. Clark, Pawtucket, R. I., 1903, has recently been appointed District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler of the B. P. O.E. of Rhode Island.

Our president, Dr. Duffy, does other work besides dentistry. As treasurer of a committee of West Warwick folk, he worked earnestly to bring about the building of a new Junior High School in that city. On Friday, November 18th, a $350,000 building, one of the finest of its kind in Southern New England, was dedicated in this Rhode Island town.

It is with great interest that we read in the December issue of the Journal of the A. D. A. that one of our alumni is associated with the leaders of a group of dentists that have organized the first Dental Society in China. Dr. Harry C. Chang, 1918, was elected secretary to the Shanghai Dental Society of China.

INTRODUCING THE EDITOR, DR. M. S. AISENBERG

Alumni, meet Myron S. Aisenberg, class 1922, recently elected editor of the BULLETIN.

Dr. Aisenberg enlisted in the ranks of the first class of the four-year course in the fall of 1918, registering from New Britain, Connecticut, and graduated in 1922 with the second highest average for the course. Since receiving his degree, Dr. Aisenberg has been a full-time instructor in the Dental School, and is at present Assistant Professor of Embryology and Histology. He is also a member of the teaching staffs of Bacteriology and Pathology.

He is a dependable member of the Maryland State Dental Association and the Baltimore City Dental Society, and, even though his life is a busy one, our editor is always ready to do anything that is ultimately for the good of his Alma Mater and the profession. We all know that busy people attain results, and we have every assurance of an interesting and worth-while publication with Dr. Aisenberg at the helm.

G. M. ANDERSON,
Vice-Chairman, Executive Committee.

Notice

On the reverse side of this page, we have printed a questionnaire.

It is our endeavor to keep our records of the Alumni members up-to-date. Very frequently many copies of the Bulletin that have been mailed out, are returned for various reasons, and to overcome this difficulty, we respectfully request that you fill out this questionnaire, and return it to us immediately.

With this new data, we will be in a better position to keep in closer touch with our members.

Please mail to:

Dr. O. H. Gaver, *Secretary,*
Medical Arts Building,
Baltimore, Md.

QUESTIONNAIRE

of Alumni Association

Name _____

Office Address _____

Residence _____

School and Year of Graduation _____

Member of what dental societies _____

_____

Fraternity _____

War Service _____

If specializing, in what? _____

Are you, or have you, been connected with any dental educational work? If so, state particulars.

Have you at any time presented papers or clinics before local, state, or national societies? Give subjects and details concerning presentation if possible.

THE READ-TAYLOR PRESS
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY

The Bulletin

The National Alumni Association

OF THE

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

(The Oldest Dental College in the World)

AFFILIATED UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND 1923

The original B. C. D. S. Building—1840

MAY 1928

oral specialty of the practice of conventional medicine in service value to the patient. It is held by Dr. Geis that dentistry because of hitherto separate development and unique mechanical and esthetic requirements can attain its most desirable growth as an agency of health service by continuing as an independent profession, but it is urged that dentistry in order to attain the widest usefulness must be promoted by a reorganized system of education that will insure its professional equivalence to the oral specialty of medicine. Obviously better health service through the improvement of the medico-dental relationship requires this co-ordination. After reading this report the dentist cannot ignore his responsibility and his undeniable connection with the whole field of medicine. The inter relation between medical and dental education as well as medical and dental practice is becoming increasingly more intimate which must shortly result in closer relationship between the two professions.

In connection with the report Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation, speaking of the training of Public health servants, says "The Dental School is one of the most important of these agencies. The facilities for the education it seeks to offer cannot be furnished on a commercial basis. It must have generous financial help, such as has been accorded in the last ten years to many of our medical schools, if it is to carry out its duty to the public health service. There is today no more direct method by which the public health can be served than to enable the universities to place their dental schools in a position to give the kind of education for which the world stands in need."

As I see it therefore out Alma Mater as well as all other worthy institutions that are affiliated with recognized universities will receive very generous financial assistance in accomplishing this wonderfully progressive and important work in Dental Education which really marks the beginning of a new epoch in Dental History. The University of Maryland is a great University, and we are to be congratulated to be listed among its graduates and to be affiliated with its Alumni Association.

With very cordial greetings to you, I am

Very truly yours,

FRANK P. DUFFY, *President.*

Professional Dentistry--

Its Birth and Rise

By Ben Robinson, D.D.S., F.A.C.D., *Dean,*

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

While the beginnings of dentistry are quite obscure, they were no doubt the same as that of general medicine. In primitive times, when the healing art was simple in character, it is quite evident that no divisions could have existed in it. In fact, the ease with which dental defects may be observed leads to the logical assumption that dentistry may have attracted attention and called for treatment in the very early stages of the development of medicine.

The Egyptian nation is recognized as presenting the earliest civilization. Since medical art and science in every country has progressed in proportion to the general civilization, it is natural to assume that the healing art should have flourished earlier in Egypt than elsewhere. How early dentistry appeared in that civilization is not known, but authentic evidence shows its presence as early as 3700 B. C.

As with the Egyptians, so it was with the other ancient civilizations—Hebrew, Chinese, Greek, Etruscan, Roman, Arabian, etc. In all cases we find, not only descriptions of mechanical implements, but prescriptions for the treatment of diseased and painful conditions, and appliances used in restoring and retaining teeth in the mouths of the people. From this period on we observe a gradual development and improvement, with a general broadening of the scope of oral treatment.

Although there have been, even from the most remote times, individuals who have devoted their full time and energy exclusively to the cure of dental maladies, or to repairing the losses of the dental system by artificial means, it is not to be denied that up to the beginning of the Eighteenth Century dentistry was in a great part considered one with medicine and surgery in general. It is but natural that dental art could not assume a real individuality until it had attained to the higher grades of its development. As a matter of fact, dentistry toward the end of the Seventeenth Century was already a true specialty, although it counted but few worthy representatives at that time.

In the Eighteenth Century, Pierre Fouchard of France and John Hunter of England, through extended research and writings, established dentistry upon a scientific foundation, and, because of its great possibilities as a health service agency, attracted the respectful attention of the medical world.

Dentistry developed into its present high state of perfection during the Nineteenth Century. Not only were the sciences upon which it is based more thoroughly applied to improved and perfect the art and science of dentistry, but its organization features were developed to form a united group, recognized as one of the learned professions. What Fouchard and Hunter were to the Eighteenth Century, our own Hayden and Harris were to the Nineteenth.

In a discussion of Baltimore's part in the definite organization of the dental profession I shall briefly refer to those factors which so definitely influence the development of all professions, namely, literature, educational system, association and legal recognition. I shall present these topics in chronological order rather than in what would seem to be a logical order.

Prior to the Nineteenth Century dentistry, as well as other callings, was recognized through individual men engaged in its pursuit. Its practice was characterized in individual effort, without reference to preliminary training or co-ordination of interests. Standards were not observed, nor were any legal restraints applied.

At the beginning of the Nineteenth Century this dissociation of interest was recognized as the greatest obstacle in the way of further progress. The man with the vision, as well as capacity for action, who proposed that these hindrances should be removed was Horace H. Hayden. Dr. Hayden was a native of Windsor, Conn. After an eventful early life, in which he was engaged as a seaman, a public school teacher and an architect, he decided to pursue dentistry as his vocation. He was encouraged in this decision through a strong friendship with Dr. John Greenwood of New York city, the first native-born American dentist.

Dr. Hayden procured and eagerly studied all the literature then published on subjects of dentistry, and, with that energy characteristic of all his undertakings, set himself to master the requirements necessary to the successful practice of his chosen calling. He carefully studied the distribution of dentists in the leading cities of America, and finally decided that Baltimore offered him the greatest opportunity. He located in Baltimore about the year 1801, renting a small room on Fayette street, near Charles, and announced his readiness to serve the people of the community. His rise was rapid and his success complete. It was he who first proposed education as the one safeguard to the permanency of the profession, recommended an organization of the members of the profession for mutual improvement, and urged legal restraints in its practice for the protection of the public. His ideals and zealous endeavor in their accomplishment earned for him the title of "The Father of the Dental Profession."

Dr. Hayden's ideals were not so quickly realized. In fact, the sunset of life was upon him before his high hopes and aspirations were realized. Fate was kind in bringing to his aid one well equipped by preparation and in qualifications of leadership to consumate the policies and plans for which the great Hayden labored. This new champion was none other than the universally known and honored Chapin A. Harris.

Dr. Harris was born in New York State, educated in Ohio, and had practiced dentistry in North Carolina and Virginia. He located in Baltimore in 1833, and immediately joined Dr. Hayden in his efforts to improve general conditions in the profession. Coming at the time he did and with the vast experience and sage wisdom of Hayden to guide him, there is little wonder that he arose to heights that earned for him lasting recognition as dentistry's greatest benefactor.

The first license to practice dentistry ever issued was granted to Dr. Hayden. This certificate may now be seen in the library of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. It was issued by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1810. The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty was chartered by the Maryland Legislature in 1798. The charter delegated to the Faculty the authority to regulate and control the practice of medicine through license by examination. The suggestion was made that practitioners of dentistry should be required to submit to examination to legalize their practice and argued that, as a specialty of medicine, the Faculty was authorized to offer such examinations. The question of authority having been raised, Attorney-General Luther Martin ruled that the Faculty was within its rights in requiring such

examinations. Dr. Hayden received the first license under the law.

The first dental instruction ever offered in a medical school was given by Dr. Hayden to the medical students of the University of Maryland in 1838. At that time a very strong plea was made for the creation of a chair of dentistry in the University of Maryland, Medical School. This request was denied, and in that Act dentistry was ordained to become a separate and independent specialty of medicine. Hayden and Harris immediately undertook the task of organizing an independent school. This effort resulted in the Maryland Legislature chartering the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, the first dental school in the world. The charter was issued February 1, 1840; the first lectures were given November 3, 1840, and the first class graduated in March, 1841. The first faculty was composed of Dr. Hayden, president; Dr. Harris, dean; Dr. Thomas E. Bond and Dr. H. Willis Baxley. The first diploma was issued to Dr. Robert Arthur of Baltimore. The college has graduated a class every year to the present—3,418 graduates having received diplomas during the period.

One of the most valuable resources of any profession is its literature. Up to the Nineteenth Century little had been written on subjects of dentistry, and what was in print was mainly in the French or German languages. It is claimed the first work published in this country was by a New York dentist. The second contribution was by B. T. Longbothom of Baltimore, published in 1802. We are unable to find any record of Longbothom as a practicing dentist other than the text referred to. The first original text published in this country for the use of the profession exclusively was that written by Chapin A. Harris of Baltimore in 1838, the title of which was "The Dental Art, a Practical Treatise on Dental Surgery." This text passed through many editions and is today a valuable reference work in all libraries. There are two copies of this text, autographed by the author, in the library of the Baltimore College.

The first periodical published in any country devoted to a discussion of the questions arising in the profession was the American Journal of Dental Science, edited by Dr. Harris, and published monthly by Woods and Crane of Baltimore. The Journal was the cornerstone of American Dental Literature. It made its first appearance June, 1839, and was published uninterruptedly until 1860, at the time of Dr. Harris' death. A complete file of bound volumes of this magazine from the private library of Dr. Harris may be seen in the library of the Baltimore College.

As early as 1817 Dr. Hayden urged the organization of American dentists into an association. While he failed at the time to create sufficient interest among dentists to accomplished his purpose, he maintained his faith in the need for such an organization. He lived to see his hopes realized, but not until 1840. The preliminary work necessary to the first meeting was completed by Hayden and Harris. The first meeting was held in New York in 1840, which resulted in a permanent organization, with Dr. Hayden president and Dr. Harris secretary. An eminent American, writing of Hayden about the time of his death, said "When he (Hayden) shall have been forgotten as a dental practitioner and physiologist, he will be remembered by his professional successors as the 'father of the American Society of Dental Surgeons'. As a man of science and an eminent practitioner, none stands higher either in this or any other country." Dr. Hayden continued as president of the American Society until his death in 1844.

What is the contribution? Hayden was the first dentist ever licensed to practice his profession. Harris wrote the first textbook on dentistry and edited the first dental journal. Hayden proposed the first dental society, was its first president, while Harris was its first secretary. Hayden delivered the first dental lectures in a medical school, and with Harris organized the first dental school in the world.

America is looked upon as the home of modern Oral Surgery and today leads the

world in the progress of the art and science of dentistry. Of the many distinguished Americans who have unselfishly contributed most to its improvement, the names of Hayden and Harris are pre-eminent.

The licensing authority of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland fell into disuse many years ago, to be followed by a distinct law governing the practice of dentistry in this State. The American Journal of Dental Science discontinued after many other journals similar in character had made their appearance. The American Society of Dental Surgery discontinued, to be followed later by the American Dental Association. The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, now the Dental School, University of Maryland, remains as the only surviving factor in the initial creation of professional integrity. It is a source of pride to its many loyal alumni all over the world and holds a strong place in the affections of every member of the profession because of its pioneer contribution and its many subsequent years of splendid service to the cause.

FACTS

OUR Alumni Association has many things to be proud of. Some of the most distinguished men in the professional ranks are our Alumni. Our Association is the best functioning Alumni group of any dental school in the country. Our Foundation, has grown remarkably and is now equal to any dental library. With the completion of our new building, our school is rich in historical tradition. Our school will advance well to the front ranks.

Your Treasurer and Editor were in conference recently. We have on our membership roll 3,850 men. The first of April bills for 1928 dues were mailed out, together with a personal letter from the President.

Along with dues, we have received many questions relative to the finances of this organization. Your Treasurer has held his office since 1896, and in compiling his report, we regretfully state that out of our entire membership of 3,850, we only collect dues from an average of 250 men.

From this revenue we publish the Bulletin at an average cost of $275 an issue. We mail bills annually. We hold "open house" at every large dental convention. We convene annually.

The Bulletin is the best means we have of letting our Alumni know just what is going on.

Our Association deserves and surely should receive better cooperation from more of our Alumni. Our Association can only function in the proportion of interest maintained in it by its members. We seek your cooperation. Will you not assist us by becoming active?

If you have not already paid your dues, mail your check for $3.00 for this year's dues to Dr. G. V. Milholland, 507 North Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

We thank you!

As you no doubt have observed, we maintain in our Bulletin, three departments:

Personals, Announcing Engagements, Marriages and Births.

Activities of our Alumni, for publishing interesting facts concerning our members.

In Memoriam, in respect to those who have been taken from us.

All notices coming under the above groups should be mailed to the Editor.

The response to the questionnaire in our last publication was gratifying. We wish to thank our members for their cooperation.

The University is furnishing certificates of graduation to graduates of the Baltimore Medical College, Dental Department, and the old Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. Upon receipt of remittance of $1.00 and information as to the graduate's name in full, year of graduation, name of school, this certificate will be made up and mailed at as early a date as possible.

CONSTITUTION

At our last Executive Council meeting, the Constitution Committee presented the following Constitution and By-laws. We propose to present it to the association at our next annual meeting, the latter part of May, for final ratification and acceptance.

We urge every member to study this carefully. If there are any additions or alterations to be offered, we ask that you communicate with the chairman of the Constitution committee, Dr. M. K. Baklor, 2201 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Md.—(Editor's note.)

PREAMBLE

WE, THE ALUMNI of The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Dental School, University of Maryland, desirous of perpetuating those associations which began during our professional life, and of keeping alive our interest in our Alma Mater and for advancing in any legitimate way her welfare, do hereby form an association for the above purposes and to employ the following constitution and by-laws for the government of same.

ARTICLE I

Name

This association shall be known as THE NATIONAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, DENTAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

ARTICLE II

Officers

The officers of this association shall be: a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, a historian, an editor and an executive committee consisting of eight members together with the above officers.

ARTICLE III

Duties of Officers

The president shall preside at all meetings and shall call special meetings as may be required. He shall appoint the members of the Executive Committee, two new members being appointed annually as two retire. He shall also fill any vacancies of the Executive Committee as occasion arises.

The vice-presidents, in order of seniority, shall preside in all cases of absence or death of the president and discharge all duties devolving upon the latter. If both president and vice-presidents are absent, a chairman shall be appointed pro-tempore.

The secretary shall preserve lists of members and of all alumni of the school. He shall keep a record of all the meetings, take charge of all papers and correspondence of the association and deliver the same to his successor on the completion of his term of office. In the absence of the president and vice-presidents, he shall call the meeting to order.

The treasurer shall take charge of the financial affairs of the association, collect dues and report upon the condition of the treasury at the annual meeting.

The historian shall collect data pertaining to the members of the association, histories of classes, and record all such data in some permanent form.

The editor shall have charge of the publication of the association and its contents.

The executive committee shall have charge of the arrangements for the annual meeting and shall select an orator to deliver an address at same. It shall also have charge of all business of the association demanding attention in the intervals between the annual meetings, and shall annually elect its chairman. Five members of the executive committee shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IV

Election of Officers, Vacancies, Etc.

The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting and shall hold their offices for one year or until their successors are elected. Only members who have paid their dues for the past year shall be eligible to vote or to be elected to office. Vacancies shall be filled by the executive committee, except in case of president as already provided.

ARTICLE V

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting shall be held about the period of the commencement, the day and hour to be designated by the executive committee.

ARTICLE VI

Eligibility

SECTION 1. All alumni in good standing of The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Dental School of The University of Maryland and The Baltimore Medical College, Dental Department, are eligible to membership. Honorary members may be elected by the unanimous vote of the executive committee.

Dues

SEC. 2. The annual dues shall be three dollars ($3.00).

ARTICLE VII

Quorum

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII

Amendments

All propositions for amendment to this constitution and by-laws shall be made in writing to the executive committee at the meeting previous to that at which they are to be acted upon, and for their adoption shall require a two-thirds vote of the full executive committee.

BY-LAWS

Special Meeting

The president may call a special meeting when, in his judgment, the interests of the association require it.

Order of Business

The annual meeting shall be conducted according to the following:

1. Call to order.
2. Reading of minutes.
3. Annual oration.
4. Report of secretary and treasurer.
5. Reoort of executive committee.
6. Miscellaneous business.
7. Election of officers.

Miss Mary C. McDonald and Dr. R. Huth, Class 1927, of Follensbee, W. Va., announced their engagement February, 1928.

Miss Marie Ziegler and Dr. G. Devlin, Class 1923, of Matawan, N. J., were married January 12, 1928.

Miss Mary Castelucci and Dr. F. Donatelli, Class 1927, of Easton, Pa., were married February 19, 1928.

Dr. and Mrs. V. Sherrard, Class 1924, of Baltimore, Md., have a son, John Vernon, born February 24, 1928.

Dr. and Mrs. D. Sheehan, Class 1922, of Baltimore, Md., announce the arrival of a son, Daniel E. Jr., born March 20, 1928.

Dr. and Mrs. O. F. Leighty, Class 1925, of Connellsville, Pa., now boast of a daughter, born January 10, 1928.

Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Oggesen, Class 1926, of Baltimore, announce the arrival of a daughter, Emma Elizabeth, April 18, 1928.

In Memoriam

James H. Davis, Roanoke, Va., Class 1913.
Died Nov. 30, 1927; age 60.

Joel Furman, Bayshore, N. Y., Class 1887.
Died suddenly Nov. 17, 1927; age 63.

Myron M. Maine, Bolton, Conn., Class 1881.
Died Nov. 30, 1927; age 77. Dr. Maine retired about one year ago after practising nearly fifty years in Manchester.

W. Bernard Poist, Baltimore, Md., Class 1891.
Died March 14, 1928.

Samuel I. Scott, Sandy Spring, Md., Class 1871.
Died March 14, 1928; age 79. Dr. Scott won the world's rifle championship in 1880.

Thomas H. Davy, West Chester, Pa., Class 1874.
Died Feb. 25, 1928.

Lewis Rinsland, Scranton, Pa., Class 1904.
Died Jan. 21, 1928.

Wm. H. Herbin, Baltimore, Md., Class 1913.
Died Jan. 10, 1928.

Edwin L. Knapp, Baltimore, Md., Class 1915.
Died Jan. 24, 1928; age 42.

Samuel A. Demarest, Glen Falls, N. Y., Class 1897.
Died Nov. 17, 1927; age 52.

Dr. Wilfred F. Buchanan, Jr., Class 1902.
Died suddenly on Feb. 22, 1928, on his way to Florida where he had planned to spend a winter vacation.

Dr. Henry G. Landry, Everett, Mass., Class 1923.
Died suddenly Jan. 10, 1928; age 32.

ACTIVITIES *of* OUR ALUMNI

At the Southern Hotel on the evening of April 27, 1928, during the sessions of the Southern Society of Orthodontists, the Baltimore City Dental Society sponsored a dinner in honor of Dr. Harry E. Kelsey. With our incomparable toastmaster, Dr. B. Lucien Brun in the chair, the visiting Orthodontists and guests were treated to one of the finest affairs our city has given in recent years. Many men of prominence attended, as Dr. Kelsey's years as an essayist, clinician and good fellow have built for him an enviable reputation, and his confreres and friends were quick to grasp the opportunity as a means of expressing to him their sincere love.

Telegrams of best wishes and congratulations by the score and cablegrams from Paris, London and Honolulu were read. Flowers from his friends and a beautiful bouquet of roses for Mrs. Kelsey were received.

The Baltimore City Dental Society contributed generously towards a testimonial,

in the form of a wrist watch, which was presented to him as a fitting close to the evening by Dr. Walter E. Green, the President of the Society.

Dr. Frederick B. Noyes of Chicago, Dr. O. A. Oliver of Nashville, Dr. C. C. Howard of Atlanta, Dr. O. E. Bushley of Texas, Dr. John V. Mershon of Philadelphia, Dr. Paul Stillman of New York, Dr. George Hardy and Dr. Horace Davis, of Baltimore, each in a fitting and appropriate way expressed both personally and on behalf of the organization they represented, their appreciation at being able to recognize and acknowledge Baltimore's pioneer in Orthodontia and one of the leaders of the profession generally.

Jan. 1, 1928. The twelve strokes of midnight were sounded off at the Emerson Hotel, Baltimore, by a seven foot hall chime clock, which was presented to Dr. Thomas L. McCarriar, Class of 1908, by the Scimiter Club, as a mark of esteem. Dr. McCarriar was further honored by being reelected to the Presidency for the sixth consecutive time. Dr. McCarriar is also Secretary of the Maryland State Board of Dental Examiners.

Dr. A. Y. Russell, Class of 1913, was elected President of the North Carolina Society of Baltimore, at its last annual meeting.

The School of Dentistry will participate in the Annual Farmer's Day program, which will be held on the campus of the University at College Park on Saturday, May 26. An oral health exhibit will be given in the new Chemistry Building, and the following members of the teaching faculty of the Dental school will participate:

Dr. G. M. Anderson—"Orthodontia."

Dr. Roy P. May and Dr. Leo A. Walzak—"Oral Hygiene."

Dr. M. S. Aisenberg—"Dental Pathology."

Dr. H. B. McCarthy—"Operative Dentistry."

Dr. G. W. Gaver—"Prosthetic Dentistry."

Just as the BULLETIN goes to press we learn with pleasure of the nomination of Dr. Harry E. Kelsey as President-elect of the American Society of Orthodists. We are confident that Alumni will appreciate the honor conferred upon their colleague and feel that the Orthodontists are to be congratulated upon this wise selection.

During the past year, the Executive Council of the Alumni Association was advised by Dr. Hardy, that he wished to relinquish the duties of chairman.

It was thought wise to retain Dr. Hardy in the role of adviser and to have another member assume the active direction of the Council.

Realizing the many years of valued service performed by Dr. Hardy the Council felt that the Alumni Association as a whole, would not only approve, but whole-heartedly agree that some form of remembrance should be given to him. With that in mind, Dr. L. Brun, serving as a Committee of the Council, purchased a very handsome fountain pen desk set, which was presented to Dr. Hardy as a token of our esteem and admiration. No association has ever had a more faithful devoted chairman, and it is with extreme regret we let him go, but we can feel happy in the fact that he is even now still with us as adviser and friend.

G. M. A.

THE Officers and Executive Committee of the Alumni Association, together with the Dean and the Faculty Council of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Dental School, University of Maryland, cordially invite you to attend the Annual Reunion of Graduates and Entertainment of the 1928 Class.

PROGRAM

Friday, June 1, 1928

Morning

9-12—Registration in Dental School Building.

10—Presentation of Paper, "Radiographic Interpretation," Dr. A. Y. Russell (U. of M., 1913).

11-12—Technic Exhibit by Graduating Class.

Luncheon will be served.

Afternoon

1.00-2.30—Table Clinics.

Dr. Raymond L. Hughes (U. of M. 1906). Saddle Bridgework.
Dr. Arthur Lankford (B. C. D. S. 1912), Root Canal Technic.
Dr. George S. Koshi (U. of M. 1918), Porcelain Ceramics.
Dr. John D. Newell (B. C. D. S. 1925), Orthodontia.

2.30-4.30—Chair Clinics:

Dr. J. A. Greenberg (U. of M. 1913), Periodontia.
Dr. Norval H. McDonald (B. C. D. S. 1914), Exodontia.

4.30—Business Meeting.

Evening

7.00—Banquet—Ballroom of Southern Hotel. (Informal).

SPEAKERS

DR. GEORGE E. HARDY (B. C. D. S. 1888)
Chairman Executive Committee, Alumni Association

DR. RAYMOND A. PEARSON
President of the University

MR. J. THOMAS LYONS

DR. J. BEN ROBINSON (U. of M. 1914)
Dean of the School

DR. FRANK P. DUFFY (B. C. D. S. 1906)
President of the Alumni Association

TOASTMASTER

DR. WILLIAM M. SIMKINS (U. of M. 1902)

Saturday, June 2, 1928

Afternoon

4 o'clock—Commencement exercises—Fifth Regiment Armory.

Kindly mail remittance for dinner reservation ($3.50) to Dr. Walter L. Oggesen, care of Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Dental School, University of Maryland, Baltimore. Do this at an early date.

Ladies are cordially invited to attend the banquet.

COMMITTEE

Dr. George E. Hardy
Dr. Max K. Baklor
Dr. Walter L. Oggesen
Dr. Horace M. Davis
Dr. George M. Anderson.

THE BULLETIN

The National Alumni Association

OF THE

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

(The Oldest Dental College in the World)

AFFILIATED UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND 1923

The original B. C. D. S. Building—1840

DECEMBER, 1928

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of the
Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

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Medical Arts Bldg.,
Baltimore, Md.

EDITOR OF BULLETIN

Dr. Myron S. Aisenberg
2031 Eutaw Place
Baltimore, Md.

THE BULLETIN

VOL. III DECEMBER, 1928 No. 2

The Present Status of Dental Education

with Particular Reference to the Policy of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

J. Ben Robinson, D. D. S., F. A. C. D.

Editor's Note—

Since the merger of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery with the University of Maryland in 1923, it has been the custom of the Baltimore City Dental Society to hold one of its monthly meetings each year in the college building of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. The object is to bring about a closer relationship between organized dentistry in Maryland and the Dental School of the State by keeping up the interest of members of the profession, who, in Maryland are almost 95% graduates of the Baltimore schools.

The following address was the first to be delivered before the Bailtimore City Dental Society after the merger of the schools. Since a failure to recognize the explicit features of the Act of the Maryland Legislature approving the merger of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery with the University of Maryland had caused an erroneous impression among members of the profession that the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery had been discontinued, the last paragraph of this address becomes of interest through its appeal for a proper arrangement of the title of the school. The address created a great deal of interest among Baltimore dentists and it has been urged that it be printed. Due to other matters which necessarily took precedence in the Bulletin, publishing this address has been delayed until this number.

In coming before a group of men representing the Baltimore City Dental Society, an innovation is introduced in dental educational circles in Baltimore and Maryland which promises to securely and permanently ally organized dentistry in Maryland with any program of dental education proposed by the administrative group responsible for dental educational work. This is as it should be. If dental education is worthy of consideration; if its contributions to the art and science of denistry is of any value; if there is any cause which its training and research should be designed to serve; if there is any authority to which it should be responsible, that interest should be organized dentistry.

Perhaps for the first time in the long and useful career of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery (1839-1923), or the life of the younger University of Maryland (1882-1925), the rather brief but dignified career of the Baltimore Medical College (1895-1913), or the mushroom existence of the Maryland Dental College (1873-1878), organized dentistry will have listened with attentive ear and sympathetic heart to a program of professional education in which they are in unity and in which they should take an active interest. For the first time you can assemble with a common interest and join your hands in aiding the accomplishment of what should be the desire of every member of the profession in Maryland, namely, a dental school of recognized merit and authority. This is a beginning which should culminate in a harmonious and cordial understanding that will develop strength to the end that our city and state shall again, after many years, return to its original pioneer position of pre-eminence in the dental educational world. The background of dentistry in our city and in this school offers advantages and prestige possible to no other center of dental education. There is none among you so lost to loyalty to his native state that he does not take pride and satisfaction in the tremendous accomplishments of the pioneers of dental education, who organized and directed

the early life of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. Regardless of what our diverse educational environments as individuals may have been, we must take satisfaction in the thought that here began the effort to educate, train and develop a professional group which was to take its place in the field of health service as a learned profession and whose influence would radiate out to reach every community of the civilized world. The corollory of this thought is that our efforts and determination should be directed toward the restoration of Baltimore's early supremacy in dental education.

Someone has defined education as genious plus drill. This idea of mental training prescribes a certain latitude of mental capacity upon which a well defined education may be imposed. By genius is not meant a super-intelligent order, but more particularly a capacity for training which is equal to the requirements of the task outlined. In any design of educational effort one aspiring to the rewards of such a plan must manifest a fitness for that specialty, as well as a desire to accomplish and a determination to succeed. If these stipulations are met, the drill referred to in the definition brings into play an orderly complete arrangement of a course of instruction, which, with application under competent direction, will produce an agent capable of demonstrating the parts of an educated individual. Education then means acquiring information through an orderly sequential training of the mind. Such a process may involve a general culture as its objective. Or it may limit its field of endeavor to include only those cultural subjects which are prerequisite to a proper understanding and appreciation for the special work prescribed in a particular field, to be followed by a special course of instruction.

Dental instruction has a particular educational significance, calling for treatment in response to its peculiar individual demands. It represents at this time problems of organization and reorganization more difficult than any other professional group has been called upon to meet. The situation is an inheritance from the very unfortunate circumstances of the introduction of dental education which was hampered and embarrassed even to the present by the intolerance of general medicine toward dentistry as a distinct unit of health service. It has had to fight its battles alone, and has done so with much credit to itself. The refusal of the University of Maryland Faculty of Physic to acknowledge dentistry as an accredited specialty of medicine resulted in the founding of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. This unhappy refusal was based on the opinion of the University authorities that dentistry was unimportant, unnecessary, and in reality the business of tinkers and low grade artisans, and, therefore, should have no place in medical instruction. This conception, coupled with the outcasting of those interested in elevating dentistry to the rank of a specialty of medicine, placed upon dentistry the mark of Cain with the result that Dentistry has been obliged to prove itself against tremendous odds. This strife has retarded progress, distorted the real meaning of dental effort and disturbed the proper relation it should bear to health service.

May I at this time, in order to acquaint you with the bitterness dentistry harbored against medicine for its undeserved treatment, quote from an address delivered by Dr. S. P. Hullihen of Virginia, before the graduating class of 1850 of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. Dr. Hullihen was a graduate in Medicine, as well as a practicing dentist. He was one of the most brilliant and distinguished dentists of his time, having received the honorary degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1843. I quote from his address as follows:

"Carry up, then, the standard of your profession—plant it upon the broad platform of medical science—claim for yourselves and for your profession the same respect and importance awarded to other branches of the healing art; and that, too,

upon the same ground—the ground of a *thorough scientific education.*

Until within the last ten years—until the establishment of this College—the dental profession was looked upon as a *trade,* and its practitioners as mere mechanics; while gentlemen who devoted themselves to the treatment of the eye, or skin, took rank at once with the physician or general surgeon. On what ground was this distinction predicted? By what authority was it sanctioned, and by whom promulgated? A disgraceful ignorance of medical science among the dental practitioners was the groundwork. The medical faculty were willing accusers, and the untiring persecutors. They condemned, without stint, a calling they knew not how to practice, and a practice they knew not how to improve. Such of the faculty as were learned in their profession, were found always competent and fully prepared to be Oculists, Aurists, or Lithotomists, or to devote themselves to any other branch of the profession which their interest, inclination, or talents might determine, *except* that of Dental Surgery. This branch seemed to require something more than medical knowledge. It required great mechanical skill—"an education of the hand as well as of the head." A kind of education they had not received, and knew not where to acquire, and yet affected to despise. The necessities of the community cried aloud to them for help—a help which they could not bestow. This drove many sufferers to seek dental aid out of the medical profession, and to obtain that help which mechanical genius alone could supply. At this the profession seemed mortified and chagrined, and loudly mocked at those who dared to supply their delinquencies; and united as one man in deriding the uneducated dental mechanic. They first created the necessity for an empiric, and then croaked forth their withering contempt on the creature their own ignorance had made.

On the other hand, the Dental practitioners, as a mass, deserved well the execrations of all honest, high-minded and intelligent men. A mere herd of mountebanks—without common education—without the least medical knowledge—without even common honesty — they arrogated to themselves a knowledge that many were incompetent to learn, and a learning they never sought to acquire. They most presumptuously called themselves Surgeon Dentists, but were in fact only rough bungling mechanics. They called their mutilations of the teeth necessary operations; and the injuries they did to those organs, extraordinary cures. In short, their impositions became a proverb—their ignorance a byword — and their claims to science, a shameful reproach.

Thus was the science of Dental Surgery neglected, and thus did it fall low down into the very depths of general disrepute. In the meantime, with each succeeding year, the light of medical science blazed higher and higher; disease long hidden in darkness became revealed; suffering humanity rejoiced in the triumphs of intellect, whilst all the branches of the healing art moved on vigorously towards greater and greater improvements, *except* that of Dental Surgery. Over this branch the demon of quackery still reigned with all its hateful, degrading and destructive rule. It is true, there were some noble exceptions—some proud examples of individual effort, of individual enterprise—of great talents and industry bestowed, in every age, upon the almost hopeless work of improving the dental profession. Yet the labor of such worthies served but little more than to rise to themselves monuments of greatness for after generations to honor and admire.

How then to improve the character of the dental profession became a problem, and one which appeared to baffle all efforts to solve. The lapse of ages had added nothing to its claims. In the onward march of all sciences, Dental Surgery lagged far behind. Great medical acquirements had been carefully tried and found sadly insufficient. Great mechanical skill had been fully tested, and found equally incompetent to improve

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and to overcome the great and obvious imperfections of dental practice.

At last, a periodical devoted to dental literature was established; then the American Society of Dental Surgeons was organized; and, in the deliberations of that body, a thought was promulgated—a thought which trembled on the lips of its author with more timid apprehension, as he pronounced the sentence — "To combine in the same person a thorough medical and mechanical education. An efficacious union of medical and mechanical skill is the only course, the only plan to make an accomplished Dental Surgeon." The truth flashed like vivid light upon every mind. The solution of the problem so long sought for was clearly made out, and Dental Surgery was at last disenthralled."

Thus we see medicine neglecting dental defects, failing to include in its efforts any attention to mouth conditions, and finally hindering others in their efforts to properly educate and train men for such services. From 1840 to the present the dental profession has slowly but surely progressed, improving its practice, raising standards for admission to its study, expanding its curriculum to meet the ever developing departments into which it has become divided, formulating and placing on statute books legal regulations prescribing its practice until it has become a distinct and permanent profession, without any probability of ever becoming an accepted specialty of medicine. To become such it would be necessary to excite a complete revolutionary change from the present status of the profession, merging all dental schools into schools of medicine, and requiring all future aspirants to the practice of dentistry to complete a course in medicine. After such preparation one would be entitled to practice dentistry. But the present advanced and highly specialized art and science of dentistry is so vast and intricate it would require at least three years of post-graduate work before the medical graduate could qualify to meet the demand created by the present dental profession. This change would require too great an amount of time for study to make such a plan practicable, and would probably not produce an agent any better qualified to meet the problems of oral service than exists under the present plan. Since medicine will not accredit a specialty which does not require a complete medical training, there is little hope that dentistry will ever be so favored.

What the profession should undertake to do is to make dentistry a form of health service that shall be equivalent to that of an oral specialty of medicine. This can be done by raising our entrance requirements for admission that the students of dentistry may be regarded the intellectual equal of those studying medicine; by enlarging the scope of the medico-dental subjects in our curriculum so as to qualify our graduates in biological training, which is the common ground upon which dentistry and medicine rest; by emphasizing instruction to our students in methods of prevention by attention to diet and oral hygiene; and finally, by shifting the burden of dental practice from the more strictly mechanical features of restoration to a more intelligent effort at prevention.

After many years of intermittently raising educational requirements for admission and lengthening the course to accommodate an ever increasing expansion of the field of dentistry, we have come to the point where another great change impends. Notwithstanding the fact that but a brief five years has transpired since an extra year has been required of dental graduates, the Dental Educational Council of America has decided to require an additional year for the completion of the dental course after high school graduation. Much bitterness has been occasioned by this decision because of the apparent penalty it imposes upon certain schools, particularly the South. Many have defended the present system on the grounds that to add another year increases the cost of dental education to the point where the average American boy cannot avail himself of the advantages of such an education. But

these objections have been over-ruled, and we are obliged to arrange a course of study or adopt a policy to conform to the new requirements. The University of Maryland and Atlanta-Southern are the only dental schools of the forty-eight in this country and Canada giving a four year course for the regular session 1925-1926. Our reasons for not accepting this higher standard at an earlier period were: (a) It was evident that schools accepting these new requirements were moving in advance of the ability of the profession and public to grasp and act upon the change; (b) the dental schools without state aid or endowment could not afford to reduce their enrollment which has been shown following the additional year's work; (c) finally, we were not convinced that the time was ripe for this action and preferred to continue under the old order of things until we were better prepared to take the step, and to observe the effect in other schools.

The question then becomes, what will be done with these five years of work to be required after graduation from an accredited high school? This thought has given rise to much speculation and debate. Many schools are now engaged in experimental instruction with the idea of determining the best method to follow. Many plans have been suggested with the result that three are now being tried in various parts of the country. These plans are as follows:

1. Two-three plan. Two full college years beyond high school graduation in an approved Arts or Junior College, including certain prescribed subjects followed by three years in the School of Dentistry. This plan proposes two years of pre-dental work to be followed by three years of dental instruction, after which graduate work is to be offered. It is planned to give the B. S. degree upon completion of the course under the two-three plan, and the Master's degree upon the completion of a graduate year. The graduate school will offer courses in Oral Surgery, Orthodontics, Prosthodontics, and Preventive Dentistry. This plan is too intricate and too uncertain for us to undertake with our limited facilities and limited financial resources.

2. The One-four plan. One full year of college work followed by four years in the Dental School. The particular objection to this plan is the impossibility of segregating pre-dental students in a single group that they may feel a common interest and be directed by an influence favorable to dentistry, and so continue their studies toward the profession. Those schools having adopted this plan have experienced disappointments in their class enrollments. The dean of a large university dental school reported that out of two hundred and twenty-five pre-dental students in the Arts school but forty-five matriculated in the dental school to continue their course.

3. The five year plan. Registration in the dental school for the entire period, the first year work being of university grade, and given by members of the Arts and Science staff, under the general direction of the dental faculty. This is the policy adopted by this school and will be followed until some definite results of the various plans convince us that a change would be beneficial.

The schools of Canada adopted this plan some years ago with very pleasing results. Dr. Wallace Seccombe, of Toronto has very concisely stated its advantages.

"1. When pre-professional work is taken in various colleges of different types and varying standards, the necessity arises in the first year for a review of the pre-dental work that there may be established a common foundation upon which to build. An earlier beginning upon the same standards is permitted and better coordination of the course is attained when the five years are taken under supervision of the same faculty."

"2. Dental applications in science subjects create a greater interest in the student which leads to a higher standard of proficiency and overcomes any tendency to consider Biology, Physics, Chemistry, etc., as necessary subjects for pur-

poses of examination, but of no practical value in the practice of Dentistry."

"3. The five year course permits development of manual skill coincident with studies in cultural subjects. Our experience has shown that graduates in Arts, enrolled in a three year dental course do not attain efficiency as operators in a course of that duration. A five year course enables the faculty opportunity to produce more efficient operators, because of the greater time over which digital training extends."

As a further argument let me quote the Dean of a medical faculty of one of the university schools—

"Broadly speaking, in medical education at the present time, we have a block of six years, including two so-called premedical years, two so-called pre-clinical years and two alleged clinical years. It appears to me quite extraordinary that it (the medical curriculum) has never been looked at as a concrete whole and that it has been allowed to become subdivided into three, more or less, separate compartments. If it is intended that this school be a progressive type of education leading to certain results with any regularity it appears to me that it ought to be considered as a whole by people whose knowledge of the business of education is fairly complete. It would appear to me of first class importance that the medical student should be in intimate contact with sick people for at least five years out of the six years in the hope that he might, in that brief period, master the general principles of the behavior of the human animal under these conditions. Important that he should have considerably more knowledge of the ascertained facts in regard to social problems, and economic problems, and whereas any attempt to deal with these subjects is now confined to the first two of the six years, they should be more properly taught either throughout the curriculum or in the latter part of the course. I am also impressed with the rather different standards of work which exist in the first two as compared with the last four of these six years. In most of the literary colleges where the first two years work is done, it is substantially on a par with other under graduate work which is notoriously slackened and of poor quality. The sudden pitch-forking of these ill-prepared people into the pretty stiff medical school curriculum results in an abnormally high casualty list and second-rate product. It, therefore, appears to me that we should be well advised to regard the whole of this six years as one block of time, sub-divided in such a way as to equalize the burden and keep constantly before the mind of the student that he is in fact engaged in the business of preparing for the practice of medicine."

To my mind this is rather conclusive argument in favor of the plan adopted by us and to which we will adhere until some other plan proves itself better suited to local conditions.

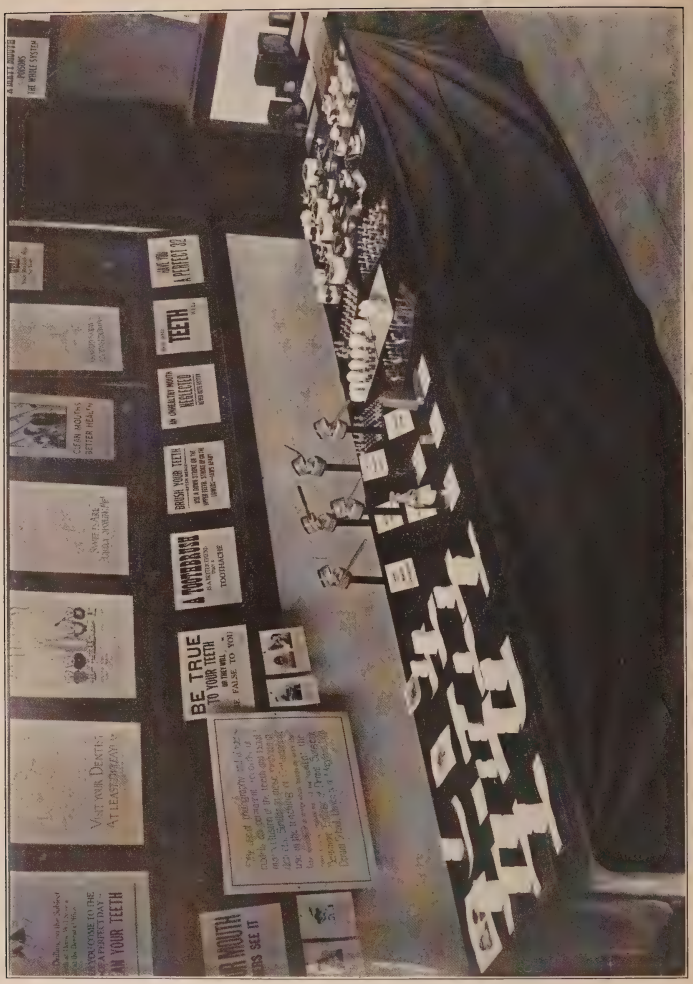
Mechanical skill in dentistry cannot be acquired without infinite patience and application under competent instruction. In a dental school this can best be done under supervision of those particularly well qualified in the special features of mechanical effort. To meet this situation we have departmentized our work, now presenting the following clinics, Operative, Pathology, Pedodontia, Orthodontia, Crown and Bridge, Prosthetics, Radiodontia, and Exodontia. The students are required under penalty to attend all clinics regularly and to meet the requirements of the course. The work is eminently satisfactory notwithstanding many anticipated improvements which are apparently necessary and which we hope to correct as soon as available clinic room is provided. Taking the school as a whole, there were thirty-seven instructors in the School of Dentistry when the present Dean assumed his responsibility in the middle of the regular session of 1923-1924. The enrollment for that year was about 450. At present, with an enrollment of 488 there is a teaching force numbering sixty. Considering teaching strength there is no department of our work at present which does not fully meet the requirements of the Den-

tal Educational Council's recommendations.

Let me now touch upon the matter of State Boards. For the year 1923-1924 we suffered 30.4% failures. For the past year an unofficial report reduces this mortality to 20% in spite of the fact that New Jersey failed fifteen out of seventeen of our applicants. As a contrast Pennsylvania failed two out of seventeen. We had 100% success in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Vermont, and Massachusetts. Eleven out of thirteen passed West Virginia which was the best showing made in that State by any school. Connecticut gave us a severe jolt by failing six out of nine applicants. We are confident that in another year we will bring our failures well under 14%, the average for all schools.

And, finally, a word in prospective. Under the present system of discipline and with our constantly increasing and improving facilities, with the greater interest being shown in the School of Dentistry by the University authorities, the increased effort and interest being demonstrated by our instructors, there is every reason to believe we are rapidly approaching the time when your school will be accepted as a class "A" institution. Reaching such a state of excellence does not mean that we must shape ourselves to fit into a particular pattern or mould which the Dental Educational Council of America is standing ready to apply, but rather suggests that we demonstrate an adequate, sufficient, competent system of dental education capable of producing professional men qualified to meet the requirements of rational oral service. The big problem we have to solve is the same here as in most schools, namely, the securing of financial guarantees to provide for sufficient class room, laboratory and clinic space, and satisfactory equipment to carry on work.

And now a final word in parting on a thought which I am sure interests you all and which means much to our future. Baltimore is the proud author of many "firsts" but none more honorable or far reaching than the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. She has survived many years of poverty even when it seemed quite impossible and many times continued only through the great sacrifice of its friends and instructors. So acute did this condition become that a petition was presented to the Maryland Legislature in the year 1870 asking for financial aid. In the year 1923 when standards in dental education demanded State aid to continue dental instruction, it merged with the Dental School of the University of Maryland. In this merger contrary to the stipulated terms of the merger as set forth in the act passed by the Maryland Legislature, the name of the old school was unfortunately subordinated in the new name to be used. I wish at this time to enter protest against the name of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery being appended to that of any institution. It deserves better. It should be granted a respectable perpetuation or an honorable burial. I am for the unqualified use of the name "Baltimore College of Dental Surgery" as the name by which this school shall in the future be known. The profession throughout the world looks to Baltimore dentistry to keep alive this old school, and we are remiss in our duties, untrue to the trust imposed on us by those who have died that we might live if we fail to keep the faith. I trust that before the close of this meeting this evening the Baltimore City Dental Society will go on record as protesting the unfortunate subordination of the name of the old school in the merger and respectfully request the Board of Regents of the University to correct the error by authorizing the modification of the present title that the school may in the future be known as the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. If this is done I am sure the Faculty of the School of Dentistry will petition the Board of Regents of the University to act favorably upon your request. But if we do not desire this change, then by all that is fair, honorable, and manly let us by action of this body recommend that the old name be dropped from a position of secondary importance and give it honorable burial.



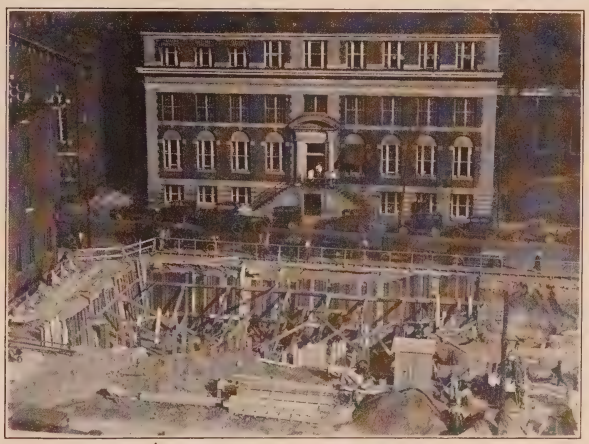
ORAL HEALTH EXHIBIT

The School of Dentistry participated in the Annual Farmer's Day program held on the campus of the University at College Park, Maryland, on May 26th. The picture above represents an Oral Health Exhibit presented by the following members of the teaching faculty of the Dental School:

Dr. G. M. Anderson—Orthodontia
Dr. R. P. May and Dr. Leo A. Walzak—Oral Hygiene
Dr. M. S. Aisenberg—Dental Pathology
Dr. H. B. McCarthy—Operative Dentistry
Dr. G. W. Gaver—Prosthetic Dentistry

This was the first time that an exhibit of this nature was made by the School of Dentistry and it received favorable comment by all those in attendance.

These cuts show the progress that is being made on the new dental school building. When completed ours will be one of the finest dental teaching plants in the country. A later issue of the Bulletin will carry a picture of the completed structure and a description in detail of the new building.



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FACTS

The Clarence J. Grieves Library Foundation

Please keep in mind the Clarence J. Grieves Library.

THIS Foundation was created by The Maryland State Dental Association in 1925, in honor of one of our illustrious alumni. Its book nucleus was the entire dental library of Doctor Grieves, along with many volumes given by friends and publishers. The Maryland State Dental Association appointed a board of five trustees to administer the trust and they assume entire responsibility for the care and perpetuation of the fund and development of the library. These trustees placed the library as a unit, with the Dental Library of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, believing the greatest good could be achieved by having its books available to the student of the College and accessible to any alumni or members of the profession who might wish to use them.

The library has steadily grown in number of volumes and in usefulness since its inception. It is the hope of the trustees that eventually the entire dental library of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery will be "The Clarence J. Grieves Library." In fact, through the co-operation of the Dean and faculty of the school we already have assurance that such an event will mature at no distant day. Dr. Robinson, the Dean, has placed at the disposal of the trustees certain funds, his foresight has made possible, that will greatly aid in the growth and development of the library. In the meantime, the trustees would like it known that they would be very much pleased and encouraged by receiving from any alumnus or friends of the profession such books, journals or pamphlets pertaining to dentistry that may be given to the library. They would be especially interested in receiving files of foreign journals or books, in any language. Old books out of print long ago, or new editions are equally appreciated. If such are packed in boxes and shipped to Miss E. R. Griffith, Dental Librarian, 6 and 8 South Greene Street, Baltimore, they will be promptly and gratefully acknowledged. Shipping expenses will be gladly borne by the library.

There is a great future before us! Help us develop it.

Board of Trustees,
Geo. E. Hardy, *Chairman.*

Minneapolis Reunion

The Alumni Association maintained headquarters at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., during the Annual Convention and meeting of the American Dental Association from August 20th to 24th inclusive.

Dr. Frank P. Duffy, the President of the Alumni Association, was in charge. "Open house" was maintained during the entire meeting and many graduates renewed old acquaintances and met many new members during their visits.

Upon the register maintained at headquarters, members from eighteen different states were enrolled and they were enthusiastic in their praise of the efforts that our Association is making to bring together in social intercourse the various members from different parts of the country and our "open house" plan met with hearty approval.

On Sunday, August 19th an Alumni Group went to visit the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn. The ninety mile trip was made by airplane and the rather interesting and novel experience was enjoyed by all. The institution proved to be a real revelation. It is gigantic, modern and wonderful and it occupies a very unique place in this country in the broad field of modern medical and dental science.

On Wednesday, August 23rd a noonday luncheon was held in the Italian Room of the Radisson Hotel. Dr. Duffy was toastmaster and the principal addresses were made by Dr. William M. Simkins, Washington, D. C., Dr. Thomas Eader, Frederick, Md., and Dr. B. Cecil Burgess, Providence, R. I. Dramatic readings were given by Dr. A. H. Lynch, Providence, R. I.

The records of the Registrar's office show that the 383 students enrolled for the present session come from twenty-one states including District of Columbia, and in addition there are matriculants from Porto Rico, Canada, Jamaica, Nicaragua, and China. The ages of these students range from sixteen to thirty-six.

IN MEMORIAM

Dr. Montelle B. Rudd

With profound sorrow we record the death of Dr. Montelle B. Rudd of Richmond, Va., who died Friday, November 16, 1928, at a local hospital after an illness of several weeks. He was one of the best known and highly respected dentists of the State of Virginia, and was nationally known through his unusual accomplishments in Prosthesis, having developed a technic of impression taking in partial cases and construction of partial gold dentures with stress breakers that have been accepted by the profession as a distinct forward step in this type of work. His strong business ability was generally recognized and strikingly shown by the admirable manner in which he had arranged and conducted a high class practice. He graduated in dentistry from the University of Maryland in 1898. He was ex-president of the Virginia State Dental Society and the Richmond Dental Society and was the inspiration of the Richmond Dental Study Club. He had been a member of Governor Trinkle's staff and was active and useful in many other organizations. Such geniality as he possessed is given to few men and his loyalty to his friends and readiness to assist in all other enterprises made him a natural leader. As a devoted husband and father, his home life was beautiful. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Page Newman Rudd, three daughters, a sister, Mrs. Haskins Hobson, and his parents. He will be greatly missed by his large circle of friends and close professional associates.

Richard L. Simpson, '96.

Richmond, Virginia.

We learn with deep regret of the death on December first of Dr. F. L. Devlin of 1923 Class, B. C. D. S.

Dr. Paul of Kluttig, B. C. D. S. 1913, died suddenly on May twenty-fourth, in Waterbury, Conn.

Dr. Walter Elliott, 1926, died in Irvington, N. J. in August.

Arrived at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Conrad L. Inman in Baltimore on Independence Day, 1928, Thomas Hensley Inman.

Joan Ann Rauch, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Albin W. Rauch, 1927, born on July 14, at Newark, N. J.

Dr. and Mrs. Everett L. Smith, 1916, announce the arrival of Miss Barbara Ann on July 25, 1928.

Carlynn Frances Emmart, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. L. I. Emmart, 1922, was born in Baltimore on September thirtieth.

Frank Lucas Lewis 1925, and Miss E. Adelaide Robbins were married in New York City on June eighth.

We have an announcement of the marriage of James Edward Pyott, 1926 and Miss Eva Louise Coffman on June twenty-eighth in Baltimore.

By his marriage to Miss Pauline D. Posey in New York City on August second, Grayson W. Gaver, 1922, has joined the Benedicts on the teaching staff of the school.

Congratulations are due William H. Powell, 1925, who on August twenty-second, in Newport, Kentucky, was married to Miss Collette Gerding.

We learn of the marriage of Louis Robert Schilling, 1927, and Miss Frances E. Loehwing on September fourth, Paterson, N. J.

On September twenty-second Albert S. Bumgarner, 1926, and Miss Lovisah Nelson were married at My Lady's Manor, Md.

Earle T. Prouty, 1927, and Miss Marjorie Phelps were married on October twenty-seventh, at St. Albans, Vt.

W. V. Adair, 1923, and Miss Dorothy Peddicord were married in Baltimore on November thirtieth.

Nathan C. Chimacoff of Elizabeth, New Jersey, class 1924 will be married to Miss Belle Maranty December 23, 1928.

Help Complete Our Mailing List

The work of compiling the alumni mailing list has been somewhat of a task, and we are grateful for all data we have received in response to a circular letter sent out several months ago.

Should any of our graduates know the present location of the alumni listed below, whose addresses we do not have, we shall appreciate any information it is possible to give. Advice concerning the retirement or death of any colleague will also serve us.

Address your communications to M. S. Aisenberg, D. D. S., Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Dental School, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

1927

Moore, O. S.
Rider, E. B.
Wilde, S. H.

1926

Brigadier, L. R.
Caine, L. P.
Carroll, V. A.
Degling, H. H.
Lipman, S.
Springer, C. B.
Stratton, W. W.

1925

Abramson, L.
Cronauer, F. A.
Dickson, B. A.
McCormick, R. E.
Padolf, E. L.
Pearman, H. R.
Rieman, B.
Teague, H. N.
Van Lenten, P.
Wildemann, E. M.

1924

Brenner, M.
Kelley, H. H.
Rodriquez, J. R.
Pollack, S. L.
Thomas, C. L.

1923

Dash, O.
Reilly, J. A.
Rustia, V.
Swisher, P. C.
Wieziolowski, F. W.

1922

Boyle, J. E.
Castany, I.

1921

Brucker, M.
Grimm, F. J.
Lipschitz, H.
Mattia, V. D.
Rose, S. P.

1920

Bolivar, F.
Costen, J. C.
Del Valle, P. S.
Lares, F.
Martinez, J. L.
Ramsey, H. H.
Yates, G. W.

1919

Page, D. W.
Quintana, J. M.
Sharp, R. H.
Wells, G. B.

1918

Richards, J. W.
Cook, O. L.
Stinson, A. B.

1917

Luce, W. W.
Moon, R. R.
Morales, J.

1916

Allen, T. R.
Corzette, H. L.

1916—*Cont.*

Gil, L.
Goodwin, R. S.
Hernandez, E.
Horning, M. C.
Lee, K. T.
Recio, A.
Spratt, F. S.

1914

Bumpass, R. J.

1912

Dominguez, J. M.
Graham, E. E.
Kavanaugh, T. P.
Spear, T. W.

1911

Houle, J. L. E.
Lacerda, R. O.
Martin, R. J.

1910

Blevins, J. G.
Dietz, W. L.
Lillard, R. B.
Lingley, A. G.
Odio, P. M.

1909

Hursh, S. H.
Masters, G. T.
Wheeler, W. H.

1908

Belcher, R. L.
Carrill, B. F.
Flynn, D. E.
Graham, E.
Hack, E. M., Jr.
Kennedy, J. L.
LaFlamme, J. B.
MacDonald, H. C.
Marmande, M. V.
McCoovey, J. P.
Porter, H. N.
Richardson, F. L.
Robinson, H. L.
Stick, J. C.
Traywick, J. M.

1907

Cheney, A. L.
Fernandez, J.
Gross, J. J.
Guerrero, J. A.
Morel, J.

1906

Cartula, E. de.
Cleveland, D. S.
Martinez, M.
Stevens, W. R.
Travieso, F.
Whettling, J. M.

1905

Ackerman, S. S.
Deming, G. W.
Mackay, A. W.
Manning, J. G.
O'Loughlin, F.
Parr, A. C.
Westwood, A. G.

1904

Blythe, E. S.
Flynn, W. B.
McCollom, C. S.
Sharp, J. C.
Thompson, A. K.

1903

Arcand, E. J.
Belaval, G. S.
Block, J. G.
Bosley, M. P.
Brady, T. B.
Donovan, W. H.
Dunn, C. E.
Eliott, J. H.
Geidner, M. R.
Green, C. B.
Green, E. W.
Hatch, F. E.
Hess, L.
Kelly, J. H.
Metcalf, J. L.
Morrison, T. D.
Pletcher, G. W.
Rice, J. L.
Robertson, T.
Shoebe, M. P.
Smith, C. R.

1902

Alexander, A. L.
Bennett, B. B.
Boivin, J. E.
Carr, C. A.
Dixon, P.
Elphinstone, J. L.
Gall, H. L.
Gregory, T. V.
Hicks, D. N.
Landau, W. F.
McNay, J. L.
Pearcy, J. A.
Shaw, A. H. W.
Thomas, J. D. V.
Vermillion, B. C.
Whipple, O. J.
Williamson, C. D.

1901

Bailey, F. J.
Burleson, B. B.
Davis, W. T.
Diebert, F. W.
Donnelly, J. A.
Duke, J. D.
Edwards, R. E.
Hutchins, C. T.
Kinnear, J. McK.
Lakin, J. H.
Lodge, F. S.

1901—*Cont.*

McGrath, J. J.
McGregor, S. B.
Ortez, A. T.
Otterback, M.
Patterson, J. L.
Reynolds, D.
Roberts, W. J.
Simon, R. W.

1900

Cochran, W. R.
Dryden, N. B.
Hammond, Mrs. F. E.
Kelley, J. F.
Richardson, E. M.
Thompson, J. D.
Tompkins, G. A.
Uchoa, A.

1899

Atterbury, G. W.
Bixler, W. H.
Cushman, W. W.
Flanagan, T. O.
Gaston, C. E.
Greman, A. M.
Gore, H. C.
Gowans, G. A.
James, F. H.
Johnson, L. A.
Lee, S. P. L.
Marven, G. H.
Smythe, H. L.
Taylor, J. E.
Weeks, W. N.

1898

Baker, W. F.
Byrne, E. T.
Callway, C. P.
Doebbelin, W.
Emilio, C. V.
Finn, J. P.
Girsham, J. K.
Hain, G.
Johnson, G. E.
McElrath, C. B.
Merritt, C. H.
Nixon, P.
Osborne, T. D.
Palmer, T. O.
Perez, M. L.
Poe, E. A.
Richardson, W. C.
Ritter, T. J.
Roocu, V. A.
Seay, G. E.
Sentz, R. M.
Smith, H. E.
Tankard, P. W.

1897

Ammenheuser, T. G.
Avery, W.
Bartley, E. L.
Baxter, E. C.
Bergot, E. F.
Black, H. E.
Brumby, R. H.
Carter, C. L.
Cochel, V.
Crie, F. L.
DeNux, G.
Foote, J. H.
Hoddes, N.
Hollidayoke, W. E.
Lindsay, J. M.
Martin, E. F.
Myer, L. A.
Stampff, G.
Watson, G. F.
Williams, J. W.
Yingling, J. G.
Zufall, S. J.

1896

Holmbe, M. M.
McIlvaine, E. S.
Motley, C. W.
Murray, H. W.

1895

Adams, M. H.
Cornan, S. P.
Epes, E. W.
Hellwig, M. I.
Henry, D. S.
Hoffer, H. W.
Hooper, H.
Lowe, T. H.
Meikle, C.
Reaves, L. D.
Roland, W. R.
Rosseau, J. B.
Smith, R. M.
Summerville, E. M.
Thweatt, A. O.
Weiskottin, R. H.
White, H.

1894

Black, T. E.
Corse, R. S.
Davis, W. P.
Guier, T. M.
Hafke, A. C.
Hutchinson, C.
Kiser, A. J.
Klingelhoffer, I.
Owen, A.
Paine, D. P.
Perry, E.
Rierson, N. E.

1893

Gregg, W. H.
Griffith, H. D.
Hahn, G. A.
Hamilton, C. C.
Harbison, R. E.
Hayes, A. C.
Joy, F. D.
Kranik, J.
Rinehart, E. S.
Shegogue, F. Q.
Thompson, J. W.
Wendell, B. F.

1892

Davis, E.
Francis, A.
Ford, H. B.
Graham, H. W.
Hidalgo, J.
Jones, G. M.

1891

Brandshaw, R. C.
Kress, G.
McDonald, J. S.
Reichhelm, M. W.
Stewart, W. M.
Wurzell, H.

1890

Butler, A. F.
Davidson, J. E.
Diffenderfer, O. R.
Donaldson, H. A.
Goodwin, A. H.
Kelly, I. D.
Lamar, R. L.
Minson, W. L.
Minton, C. W.
Reid, E. H.
Sims, E. O.
Spaulding, W. M.
Viatz, A.
Wilson, J. F.

1889

Adams, G. E.
Butler, E. E.
Carmichael, P. C.
Carter, G. R.
Coughlin, G. E.
Eaton, A. R.
Hale, N. L.
Hannah, W. E.
Ireland, G. W. S.
Klatte, W. C.
Kraus, A.
Larkin, N. B.
Minard, J. H.
Nesbit, J. P.

1889—*Cont.*

Nisley, O. M.
Robinson, Jr., J. G.
Rothenbach, F.
Rush, G. B.
Watson, J. R.
Whitney, C.
Wright, A. E.

1888

Bunn, W. E.
Dana, J. C.
Fisher, J. W.
Holbrook, C. W. F.
Kellogg, A. E.
Knight, Jr., W. R.
Mills, A.
Muller, H.
Seidler, A. W.
Sparks, M. A.
Thurmond, W. J.
Ward, J. E.
Wilson, L. W.

1887

Barolet, A. E.
Brodnax, B.
Butler, S. L.
Conner, G. W.
Egan, J. S. B.
Floris, H.
Getty, J. E.
Hawley, B. H.
Heims, H.
Koenart, H.
Poffenberger, F. M.
Pugsley, S.
Rorch, J.
Rorch, R.
Twilley, W. S.
Wise, J.

1886

Andrews, W. F.
Bradshear, C. W.
Burghard, A.
Cappel, C.
Covode, R. G.
Hill, E.
Laubach, C. C.
Marshall, R. H.
Mitchell, J. W.
Ovenshire, J. M.
Patterson, J. F.
Payne, L. E.
Russell, R. S.
Summerlin, A. T.
Wright, W. B.
Weaver, W. H.

1885

Adaire, E. F.
Anderson, J. M.
Chapius, G. P.
Cobb, T. L.
Early, E. E.
Gatewood, C. H.
Hafer, H. H.
Hancock, J. E.
Harris, M. P.
Hedrick, L.
Jones, S. H.
Morgan, J. C.
Richardson, C. G.
Sherman, P. A.
Sprinkle, W. B.
Staire, J. M.
St. Amand, C. A.
Sunderlin, R. E.

1884

Baldwin, C. S. W.
Begun, A. R.
Daniel, A. O.
Finney, A. G.
Fletcher, T. M.
Fox, A. H.
Schaeffer, T. H.
Van Orsee, J. A.
Webb, J. A.
Williams, T. P.

1883

Colbert, O. R.
Coney, F. A.
Dwyer, D.
Frey, H. W.
Gonzales, J. P.
Griebel, C. H.
Hitchcock, J. L.
Horton, W. M.
Johnson, T.
Jones, G. H.
Moses, W. D.
Patrick, G. B.
Palmer, De Los.
Palmer, E.
Saunders, H. G.
Seebold, C. S.

1882

Abenschein, B. S.
Ballentines, J. A.
Cooke, G. W.
Hepburn, Wm.
Laugenaur, P. F.
Mann, W. B.
Miller, J.
North, G.
Ralston, C. W.
Read, B. T.
Roberts, N. J.
Sanjuro, J. J.

1882—*Cont.*

Shields, J. E.
Whittington, B. H.
Williams, R. C.
Wilson, J. M.
Yearick, C. R.

1881

Adair, S. B.
Bliss, E. B.
Brandt, L.
Byrnes, B. S.
Calver, J. V.
Carman, G. W.
Carmon, M. A.
Caughy, L. T.
Douglas, B. H.
Dunnavant, B. P.
Eilenberger, F. O.
Emmart, C. M.
Flannagin, B.
Grant, J. H.
Harris, C. C.
Hoopes, H. W.
Hurdle, J. A.
Keller, J. G.
Knight, D. O.
Kurtz, H. D.
Meador, L. E.
Milbury, F. S.
Rust, E. R.
Seebold, F. M.
Seigler, J. J.
Silva, D.
Smith, H. B.
Speck, F. A.
Sterling, R. W.
Tigner, W. F.
Wachter, J. C.
Wagner, E.
Walker, J. H.
Wilbur, W. C.

1880

Barber, C. J.
Billopp, J. S.
Coe, O. F.
Cole, F. H.
Cooke, P. A.
Gorden, J. W.
Gross, M. H.
Harban, W. T.
Hollinshead, N. A.
Hugo, L. C. F.
Leeds, A.
Lewis, F. P.
Obermuller, C. H. E.
Payne, E. T.
Pierce, J. A.
Pirkey, M. F.
Rankin, H. L.
Robbins, A. V.
Thompson, M. F.
Twyman, J. H.
Wietfeldt, L. G.

1879

Akers, E. D.
Bentley, H.
Billingsley, R. H.
Bryant, E. C.
Cross, E. F.
Eckhart, C.
Ferrai, A. C.
Flannigan, E.
Fletcher, R. P.
Grady, R.
Griffenhagen, A. H.
Hein, A. M. I.
Jones, S. E.
Jordan, T. S.
King, A. E.
Latimer, C. M. N.
Laws, W. R.
Lewis, H.
Lombard, J. B.
Milard, J. A.
Morrow, T. G.
Parkinson, E. J.
Patterson, J. A.
Perry, F. B.
Phillips, J. M.
Quattelbaum, B. J.
Rawlinson, W. M.
Renalds, W. R.
Roach, S. R.
Stewart, T.
Stone, D. T.
Weems, W. H.
White, G.
Wilkerson, J. C.
Winder, R. W.
Wolfe, L. S.

1878

Amieva, J. D.
Brandt, F. M.
Caroli, J. S.
Castner, E.
Crickenberger, W. P.
Hayward, C. D.
Hoffman, C. S.
Kelly, C. S.
Lanaux, C.
Peterson, A.
Roberts, J. M.

1877

Barclay, B. F.
Boeck, P.
Bowman, G. H.
Crozier, T. W.
Earle, E. D.
Fones, C.
Gale, H. X.
Harban, W. S.
Harris, S. S.
Henley, R. Y.
Huggins, T.

1877—*Cont.*

Hull, P. L.
King, E. F.
Koerner, F.
Lane, B. L.
La Motte, J. E.
Pearce, L. J.
Peterson, C. J.
Roberts, J. M.
Singruen, H.
Stouch, A.

1876

Bowman, R. C.
Crowthers, G.
Dennett, H. F.
Duncan, E.
Doremus, E. P.
Gano, J. M.
Glenn, J. A.
Hayden, E. V.
Johnson, R. M.
Kimmel, S.
Krebs, W. S.
Margery, E. D.
Marshall, W. F.
Olcott, B. T.
Seigler, W. La F.
Sweeney, A. W.
Thraikill, W. O.
Welsh, O. F.
Williams, J. J.
Wright, G. F. S.

1875

Beale, R. B.
Campbell, C.
Chevers, J. E.
Coyle, J. B.
Eversole, E. C.
Law, W. H.
King, J. M.
Moore, C. L.
Phillips, C. J.
Rambo, S. D.
Raub, G. B.
Sparks, R. E.

1874

Devibliss, H. C.
Duck, C. E.
Eubank, A.
Green, H. K.
Jacobi, L.
Jenkins, G. V.
Morgan, H. J.
Mosely, J. B.
Vermillon, T. R.
Wyse, S. R.

1873

Abendschein, A.
Brown, J. C.
Donough, J. C.
Foeking, E.
German, S.
Graffin, S. P.

1873—*Cont.*

Grindall, C. S.
Hart, J. A.
Honkel, S. T.
Lewis, F. S.
Lichtenberg, C. W.
Linthicum, J. S.
Little, C.
McJordan, J.
Vaughan, J. H.
Welch, J. W.
Wentworth, G. N.
Wiley, G. E.
Yost, J. H.

1872

Allen, F. T.
Bushfield, B. B.
Dantzler, P. A.
Fogg, J. L.
Furguson, T. H.
Gaston, F. E.
Griffith, J. F.
Hildebran, G. A.
McMullen, B.
Moesly, H. C.
Murray, H. T.
Nash, J. H.
Wallach, C. N.
Wyatt, G. G.

1871

Anderson, E. W.
Bown, M. S.

1871—*Cont.*

Daily, O. A.
Darrell, J. H.
Fisher, C. W.
Fogle, W. J.
Harris, F. L.
Harvey, J. R.
Howard, T. M.
Hunter, E. L.
Hunter, R. G.
King, R. E.
Legare, T. B.
Mannakee, F. N.
Mills, W. A.
Page, A. S.
Parramore, T. H.
Poulton, J. F.
Scales, J. H.
Sherwood, J. H.
Stelle, E. H.
Stewart, W. L.
Yingling, G. S.
Jones, H.

1870

Bennett, W. H.
Hardy, H. E.
Ludwig, H. J.
Magruder, J.
Meng, J. W.
Perrow, E. R.
Saloman, O. E.
Speck, T. J.
White, A. P.
Wilson, J. T.

University of Maryland

1920

Maimon, A. M.

1919

Killian, F. F.
Mitchell, R. W.
Smith, D.
Trahan, W. A.
Ugarte, R. B.
Wolin, D. F.

1918

Lewis, B. L.
Mitchell, N. R.
Mooney, J. A.

1917

Fish, C. B.
Wechteren, B.
Witten, L. C.

1916

Richards, H. L.

1915

Carborall, V. R. Y.
Gomez, G. R. P.
Lariviere, E. J.
Nagana, F. Q.
Newton, H. D.
Rankin, R. Y.
Simons, L. V. G.
Walker, J. R.

1914

Bell, L. D.
Maynir, A. I. F.

1913

Goldberg, E. L.
Jordan, J. J.
Newman, R. R.
Planells, O. A.
Segal, A.
Smith, R. B.

1912

Bernhardt, D. A.
Gansburg, I. I.
Healey, J. F.
Outten, L. R.

1911

Feldstein, S. M.
Freiberger, L.
Heermans, W. S. H.
Justiz, A. E.
Montero, A. F. L.
Roth, S.

1910

Boyle, T. L.
Doud, C. F.
Fajardo, H. A. I.
Hamrick, C. T.
Harper, C. C.

1909

Hopkins, E. H.
Meyerson, M. S.
Pagan, J. Mc.

1908

Kelley, R. H.
Philips, G. A.

1907

Creet, W. D.
Theil, L. A. H.

1906

Copelan, M. G.
Flood, P. H. A.
Hutchins, E. B.
Samuel, L. D.
Long, W. A.
Sanders, J. L.

1905

Archambault, M.
Barton, W. J.
Dunne, J. H.
Lecy, D. A.
MacVane, A. W.
Wells, C. J.
Yacoubyan, V. K.

1904

Dobson, F. W.
Gayle, J. H.
Marks, M.

1903

Barber, M. J.
Bell, A. M.
Jones, C. C.
Prudhomme, H. J.
Stuart, G. H.

1902

Buchanan, W. F.
Duff, E. D.
Hayden, J. F.
MacClelland, C.
Saylor, E. R.

1901

Burckhalter, G. W.
Crumrine, R. E.
Gilbert, G. C.
Parks, C. M.
Sheeley, H. M.
Taylor, E. B.
Watson, A. J.
Watt, J. F.
Wright, O. B.

1900

Arnold, J. P.
King, H. A.
Reaves, R. L.
Stehley, P. H.
Wayman, W. N.

1899

Broeking, A.
Brown, M. M.
Brown, Wm. S.
Hammond, F. E.
Hammond, W. F.
Kohly, A. J.
Lynch, L. M.
Marshall, S. O.
Moscovitz, S. B.
Smith, G. C.

1898

Buhtz, M.
Cooke, E. J.
Dawson, E. B.
Grunberg, A.
Hays, P. S.
Holmes, C. D., Jr.
Judd, J. E.
Stafford, E. Z.
Warrenfels, G. M.
Williams, E. R.
Wright, J. E.

1897

Anderson, F. S.
Besore, H. J.
Boyd, S. G.
Bushong, J. H.
Frith, H. A.
Gould, G. W.
Hoffman, J. G.
Morton, R. W.
Nicodemus, R. C.
Robinson, F. S.
Rogers, J. L.
Russell, P.
Stelle, R. J.
Stein, M.
Taylor, E. S.
Thomas, F. R.
Watts, S. J.
Weinberger, J.
Wrightson, S. B.

1896

Baker, W. J.
Brook, G. G.
Chargin, M.
Cooper, W. H.
Ellis, J. J.
Frantz, H.
Greenough, Jr., J. M.
Jones, C. L.
Patrick, J. C. B.
Thomas, B. E.
Truby, C. J.
Willets, A. F.

1895

Bartlett, L. O.
Irvine, S. L.
Kritchevsky, B.
Lyndon, G. H.
Saunders, L. St. C.

1894

Burfeind, Wm. H.
Davis, C. A.
Fleming, M. S.
Huffman, A. H.

1893

Boozer, E. J.
Byers, S. M.
Davis, W. L.
Farmer, W. W.
Loucks, R. E.
Minghini, W. E.
Nicholson, H. C.
Rees, J. S.
Rowe, T. R.
Sallis, F. D.

1892

Ewig, L.
Hargrove, G. H.
Wilson, F. F.

1891

Baldwin, D. H.
Benjamin, J. G.
Blalock, C. W.
Boyette, C. S.
Brotherton, S. S.
Chessrown, F. W.
Ewald, W. H.
Haynes, W. W.
Howard, C. W.
Martin, E. A.
Prather, W. E.
Riley, R. W.
Robinson, F.
Rounds, G. B.
Sengebisch, H.
Sparks, A. E.
St. John, M. F.
Stehley, F. P.
Turner, C. A.
Volk, A. W. A.
Whitfield, R. J.
Wood, C. R.

1889

Aven, C. G.
Blair, J. P.
Davis, D. E.
Davis, H.
Ellis, P. L.
Haas, J. A.
Hayes, E. P.
Hills, R. B.
Nigolosian, S. L.
Opielinski, C.
Van Der Hoeven, C.

1888

Bean, J. H.
Berry, W. C.
Blackiston, T. C.
Burgess, J. H.
Dean, J. W.

1888—*Cont.*

Dinjian, M. D.
Holt, C. R.
Lee, R. E.
McLauchlin, T. J.
Muller, G. W.
Nelson, G. F.
Page, F. H.
Rambo, S.
Smith, E. G.
Taylor, A. Z.

1887

Albrecht, J.
Baker, J. M.
Blauvelt, D. B.
Boyajian, G.
Brawner, C. J.
Chase, H. E.
Chisholm, J. G.
Eiker, J. T.
Frantz, C. G.
Garbrecht, H.
Gray, W. F.
Harris, E. L.
Hecker, A. J.
Hoopes, S. W.
Jaenick, M.
Jaenicke, P.
Meador, W. M.
Murphy, W. N.
Neill, J. H.
Olveria, A. L.
Phillips, H. H.
Rambo, P. A.
Reamer, S. S.
Shields, E. H.
Shine, R. A., Jr.
White, M. W.
Wietfeldt, A.
Wilhelm, H. T.

1886

Amend, E.
Baden, F. A.
Bookhart, T. W.
Bruce, W. W.
Brugeille, E.
Campbell, O. J.
Emerson, J. G.
Furman, C. L.
Greenwalt, A. H.
Hartwig, C. W.
Hoffman, J. H.
Huggins, A. G.
Lumsden, F. H.
MacGill, L. T.
Purnell, R. C.
Shields, L. N.
Slocum, F. E.
Wall, J. A.

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1885

Brown, C. D.
Cooke, F. J.
Fournier, Jos., Jr.
Hebbel, C. W.
Hill, C. E.
Howlett, A. H.
Josselyn, E. E.
McQuown, W. P.
McQuown, R. T.
Perkins, C. D.
Trapp, W. S.
Wagemann, A.
Welch, F. J.
Wegg, W. F.

1884

Blubaugh, C. B.
Brown, J. H.
Comegys, J. M.
Copp, G. V.
Dorchester, W. E.
Evans, R. D.
Filter, C. H.
Harris, J. E.
Ladson, C. J.
Lewis, W. E.
Makkott, J. B.
Minghini, S. J.
Phillips, S. L.
Purnell, G. E.

1884—*Cont.*

Vander Hoppe, R.
Wayman, J. T.
Wisherd, E. J.

1883

Banks, A. F.
Breeden, B. B.
Campbell, P.
Conklin, F. G.
Dodson, D. R.
Hataling, G. W.
Hungerford, R. A.

1883—*Cont.*

Jarrett, A. T.
Le Duke, G. W.
McGirt, W. B.
Miller, J. E.
Neiman, E. H.
Sanchez, C. N.
Smith, W. O.
Snyder, M. W.
Stuart, W.
Teague, N. A.
Tipton, N. B.
Weaver, F. A.
Wietfeldt, A. F. L.

Baltimore Medical College

1913

Camara, J. A.
Gayle, L. L.

1912

Thibou, E. L.
Welch, E. M.
Wood, H. B.

1911

Aldridge, H. R.
Leon, A. K.
Levy, L.
Lewin, M.
MacGibbon, R. M.

1910

Cohn, C. A.
Johnson, F. W.

1909

Belzer, M. W.
Tyler, H. E.

1908

Brumberger, A.
Clark, E.
Davis, J. W.

1908—*Cont.*

Elkins, A. D.
Newburger, H. C.

1907

Davis, F. P.
Lena, F. A.
Powers, J. J.

1906

Gold, K. S.
Gold, B. L.
McKeon, J. W.
St. John, F. C.
Stumpf, H. M.

1905

Argabright, J. F.

1904

Botts, I. C. C.
Courtremarsh, J. A.
Friedman, S.
Hood, D. J.
Marchant, C. C.
Montell, H. K.
Moody, S. H.

1904—*Cont.*

Olliff, I. S.
Pollock, D. G.
Slate, E. M.

1903

Casey, J. P.
Czerwinski, E. R.
Febuary, M. W.
Hofmann, V.
Ker, R. A.
MacDougall, M.
Keywoth, E. J.
Reddy, J. H. S.
Tanaka, S.

1902

Cunningham, F. P.
Russell, J. H.

1901

Bennett, F. W.
Carpenter, J. C.
Chandler, W. C.
Flavelle, W. W.
Frost, W. M.
Sawyer, I. P.
Trabue, W. W.

1900

Charmoury, T. H.
Greitzner, J. C.
Snyder, H.

1899

Culver, C. E.
Fish, B. L.
Hall, H. R.
Lewis, C. R.
Simmons, H. S.

1898

Bartlett, R. F.
Gardner, D. J.
Johnson, W. J.
McFarland, J. M.
Maxwell, G. M.
Nixon, Wm. G.
Yarrow, G. G.

1897

Janssen, F. E.
DeVore, C. H.

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